

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT.

REPORT
TO THE RURAL AND URBAN AUTHORITIES
OF THE
COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT OF
BERKSHIRE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1893,
BY
W. T. G. WOODFORDE, M.D., LOND.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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NEWBURY RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 40,504 acres. Population at last census 10,675, estimated to middle of 1893 at 10,614. Inhabited houses 2,456, the same being occupied as 2,489 separate tenements, of which number, seven have only one room and 137 two rooms, of these last, however, only twenty-two have four or more occupants, while all but two of the single-roomed tenements, and forty-seven of those with two rooms are occupied by one person only. In all, there are 1,197 tenements in the district not having more than four rooms apiece, 213 of which contain families exceeding five persons (5—10) in number.—see Table II.

The district is almost exclusively agricultural, the largest “rural” parish, Thatcham (which has a regular system of sewerage), contains 2,900 persons; but the two other large parishes, Speen 3,500, and Greenham 2,315, are partly in the urban district; and only one other “rural” parish, Chieveley, has a population exceeding 1,000. With the exception of Newtown, Hants (population 221) the district is entirely in Berks, and no part of it is provided with sewerage except Thatcham village, where the sewage is disposed of on an irrigation area.

The ordinary mode of sewage disposal is by cesspits, though pail closets have been introduced to a considerable extent; the annual increase in their number is however but slow, only seven new ones having been put in during 1893. For the most part the closets are at a fairly good distance from both houses and wells, and the house slops are very generally put on to the gardens, or, where dead wells are still used, they have the drain thereto cut off outside the house.

The water supply is ordinarily from dug, or tube-wells, but where “springs” are available they are protected from casual fouling and are utilized for some of the villages or clusters of cottages. At Thatcham—to the water supply of which attention

has been drawn in previous years—a deep tube-well (100 feet) has been driven to supply the cottages of one land-owner; other owners on whom notices were served have cleaned out their wells, but beyond this matters remain much as they were. Three water samples have been submitted to analysis by me, two of them in connection with attacks of diphtheria where they were in use. One of them was condemned, and a good supply has since been obtained from springs on high ground a quarter of a mile away, brought down to the place by gravitation. Three new houses have been erected during the year in accordance with the bye-laws. Three have been closed as unfit for habitation, while twenty-nine have been cleansed, repaired, or otherwise improved. From the statement at the beginning of the report it will be seen that there is but little overcrowding in the cottages. Very many of them are old and unsatisfactory; but in the absence of any practical means of getting new ones erected in their stead, it is only in exceptional instances that it is considered desirable to take steps to close them.

There is not any “isolation” hospital actually within the district, nor is there a public disinfecting apparatus; but arrangements have been made with the Urban Authority for the use of their hospital in case of need, and every care is taken as to the systematic disinfection and isolation of each case of infectious disease notified under the Notification Act, which has been in force in the district ever since it came into operation. The Act works with perfect smoothness so far as it is concerned with the notification by medical practitioners, but where medical advice is not obtained, as is much too commonly the case in the milder attacks of notifiable complaints, especially among the labouring classes, it very generally happens that no information is received until several children have been attacked, and either some case is sufficiently serious to lead to a doctor being called in or the attendance at the “school” is so far affected as to attract the notice of its managers.

The sanitary inspector, Mr. Walter Church, reports 831 premises as inspected by him in 1893, and 132 were found to have some "nuisance" existing thereon; all but six of these were abated by the end of the year, only eight formal notices having been required. It was found necessary to take proceedings against four owners of houses in the neighbourhood of Stroud Green, Greenham, on account of nuisances resulting from the sewage therefrom entering the pond on the Green and causing a serious nuisance. Convictions were obtained, and the orders made by the Bench have since been carried out. Ten cowhouses were registered and twenty-two inspected, for details see the inspector's return, Table VI. I have reported on the unsatisfactory arrangements of the school premises at Woolhampton. The old pit closets have now been converted into earth closets; a well was dug at the furthest available distance from them, and the school buildings and the general conditions improved. I have also advised as to the sanitary arrangements of the new buildings at Woolhampton College, and of a residence at Brimpton where complaint was laid before the Authority on account of nuisance caused by their defective condition. At Hill's Cottages—Three Chimney Lane—Thatcham, although the overcrowding previously reported has been abated, the tenements themselves remain in the same insanitary state as before, nothing having been done to them by the owner. At Newtown, Hants, some further improvements have been made by the owner of the (forty) cottages, in disconnecting sink drains, protecting water supplies, and improving closets, &c.

Fifty-one notifications of infectious diseases have been received under the Act during 1893, viz.: scarlet fever, twenty-eight; diphtheria, seven; membranous croup, one; erysipelas, fifteen; and in addition to these, measles broke out early in the year in several localities, making it necessary to close Brimpton—and later on—Woolhampton Schools, temporarily.

Scarlet Fever.—Single attacks were notified in June, July, and September at Hamstead, Woolhampton, and Brimpton

respectively. No information was obtainable as to how the cases originated, but the usual precautions being carried out, there was no spread of infection except at the last-named, where the infected cottage was very near to the schools, and six other families took the complaint during October, there being eleven cases in all, but none fatal. Early in October a case occurred in a "paper" cottage at the Paper Mills, near Thatcham, and as there appeared to be considerable risk of a serious spread of infection in the closely adjoining group of cottages unless special precautions were taken, I advised the Authority to make some allowance to the family, so as to obviate the necessity for the father continuing his work at the Mills. This was done, and there was no other attack in the locality, great watchfulness being exercised by the inspector to prevent the infected family from mixing with their neighbours until he had disinfected the place at the close of the attack. About the middle of October attention was called to the number of children absent from Shaw-cum-Donnington Schools on account of illness, and on visiting the locality I ascertained that they were mostly absent for "throat" troubles—so called; but the attacks had been mild and medical advice had not been obtained. On visiting the cottages I found some of the children in the "peeling" stage of scarlet fever; one case was at a laundry—in another, the mother admitted that she knew it was this complaint, but in no instance was any precaution being taken against the spread of infection. At the laundry the business was stopped for a time and the linen disinfected before it was allowed to be sent back, the schools were closed, cleansed, and disinfected; and the usual precautions being carried out the outbreak soon came to an end, one case only proving fatal. A few isolated attacks were notified at Bognor, Lambourn Road, Cold Ash, Wasing, and Enborne, and at three dairy farms. At the last-named the most careful precautions were taken to separate the whole of the cattle, dairy utensils, and employés from the infected dwelling-houses—as also all the other inmates from the patients, and with

entire success. There was no second case in either family, nor any possibility of the spread of infection by means of milk distribution.

Diphtheria.—During the year this has been notified only seven times, in six families. The attacks were entirely unconnected with each other, both as to date and locality, and two proved fatal. The earliest occurred at a somewhat insanitary and crowded cottage in Thatcham Newtown, the child's father being employed at a dairy farm arrangements were made for finding him work quite away from the cattle, &c. This case ended fatally, but there was no other in the family, nor did it spread beyond the cottage. Most of the other attacks were mild, but one, which occurred at Greenham Mills—the cause of which could not be cleared up, had a fatal termination, as did the solitary one notified as membranous croup which occurred late in November on the outskirts of the borough, but in the rural district.

Of the fifteen notified cases of erysipelas only one ended in death.

The births registered during the year were: M. 126, F. 127, total 253, and the deaths were 152 in number in the Berkshire parishes, with four in the parish of Newtown, Hants. Eighteen deaths of persons belonging to the district have to be added, as they occurred in institutions outside it, viz.: Union House, fourteen; Cottage Hospital, one; and County Lunatic Asylum, three. The corrected number is therefore M. 92, F. 82, total 215 for the entire district; and the rates per 1,000 of the estimated population are births 23·8 and deaths 16·4, both being less than those of the preceding year, and the deaths 68·8 % of the births, to which those occurring in the first year of life were in the low proportion of 8·3 %—see Tables III.-V. Exactly half the entire mortality was of persons over sixty-five, only 12·1 % of the whole being of infants under one year, and a total of 17·8 % under five years of age.

Eight deaths were recorded from zymotic diseases, including

those already referred to, with three from whooping cough and one from diarrhoea. They account for 4·6 % of those from all causes, and the rate is 0·7 per 1,000.

In addition to these six deaths were occasioned by influenza, which prevailed rather severely in a few localities during the spring months and again towards the close of the year. The deaths were due to pulmonary complications.

The deaths from lung and chest inflammations were thirty-one, as against thirty-eight in 1892. They account for 17·4 % of the total mortality, and the rate is 2·9 per 1,000.

Consumption accounts for only eight deaths, the rate and percentage of those from all causes being the same as for zymotic diseases.

The wasting and convulsive diseases of children under five years of age were fatal to twenty, and accounted for 64·5 % of the entire deaths at that age period, an increase of 20 % on the percentage of the previous year, but explained by the diminution of child mortality from all causes in 1893.

Of the eight inquests held during the year four were on deaths from accident or drowning. The rest were from "natural causes."

NEWBURY URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 2,402 acres. The last census shewed a total population of 11,002 for this district, or deducting "special" inmates of the Union House, &c., of 10,770; and allowing for two and a quarter years' increase, at the rate of the previous decennial period, it is now estimated at 11,076. The number of inhabited houses is 2,385, occupied as 2,406 separate tenements, of which 839 have not exceeding four rooms apiece. There are only three one-roomed tenements, but 113 have only two rooms each. Of these last, forty-one have but a single inmate apiece, while

nine have five or more. More complete details as to the occupation of these small tenements will be found in the appended table (II.), compiled from the census returns, and they shew that there is but little serious overcrowding in them.

It is unnecessary to refer in this report to the works for the new sewerage further than to state that a commencement has been made, and that I look forward to their completion in the hope and belief that they will effect a great improvement in the sanitary condition of the district.

The scavenging of the town is, on the whole, well performed, but complaint has been again made to me of nuisance arising from the deposit of the refuse at the "shoot" in the Enborne Road. On visiting it, however, I found that the stuff recently taken there was mainly dry rubbish and road sweepings, and there was no evidence of the recent deposit of cesspit or other foul matters on the place. The heap had, however, been set on fire accidentally some little time previously, and it was still smouldering, owing probably to the unusually hot and dry season, and there was some smell from it in consequence, nor can I consider that the place is at all a suitable one for the purpose now that the town has extended so much in that direction, and a report to this effect was laid before the Authority.

As regards the water supply, the inspector reports thirty-one fresh services laid on, and four samples have been submitted to me for analysis, three of which proved to be more or less seriously polluted; the fourth, which was a very good water, being taken from a well at premises where two fatal attacks of diphtheria had recently occurred, which were however in no way connected with the use of the water in question. The cowhouses (twelve), piggeries (twenty-four), slaughterhouses (six), and bakehouses (twenty), have been inspected and found for the most part to be properly kept. Two complaints of nuisance arising from pig-keeping have been enquired into by me, one relating to the storing of stale food and the other to the boiling of food for the swine. I reported thereon to the

Authority, advising that certain alterations should be carried out in the boiling arrangements, so that the vapours should be drawn through the furnace before they passed into the chimney, and also that some revision of the bye-laws as to keeping of animals should take place, so that the storing up of stale food and garbage should be put a stop to.

The yearly return of the sanitary inspector, Mr. E. A. Stickland, shews 755 premises inspected and 315 surveyed in detail, nuisances being found on fifty-four, for the abatement of which formal notices were served and carried out. The greater part of them (forty) were nuisances relating to drains. Proceedings were taken before the Justices and convictions obtained in three cases, two being for exposing unsound meat and rotten dates for sale, and the third for exposing a swine in the public market which was suffering from swine fever.—see Table VI.

During the past year an iron isolation hospital has been erected in a very suitable part of Wash Common. It consists of two wards for five patients each, with kitchen, nurses' bedroom and sitting-room, and room for the medical attendants, &c. The cost of building, erection, and furnishing amounted to £562 10s. Up to the end of the year only scarlet fever cases had been received, ten patients having been admitted, of whom one died. A temporary nurse was engaged in the first instance, but a permanent one is now appointed.

I have again brought the matter of the adoption of the "Notification" Act under the notice of the Authority, but have to report that as yet they have not seen their way to put the Act in force in the district—as has been done by every other Authority in the Sanitary Combination, with one exception. I trust, however, that the question may soon be more favourably considered, now that means have been provided for the removal of infectious cases from houses where they could not be effectually isolated, and in view of the admittedly good results which have followed its adoption in the other districts. I also suggested that some working arrangement might be advantageously

entered into with the Rural Sanitary Authority for their use of the hospital when necessary, and negotiations were entered into by the two Authorities and an agreement was come to on the subject.

The attacks of infectious diseases that have come to my knowledge were: small pox, eight; scarlet fever, ten; diphtheria, five; membranous croup, three.

Small Pox.—This disease had been introduced into the Union House about the middle of December, 1892, by a tramp admitted to the casual ward, and before the disease declared itself he had been in contact with other inmates and nurses. A second tramp admitted a week later was also found on the day following to be suffering from the same complaint. Notwithstanding the revaccination of all persons known to have had any intercourse with these tramps, five further attacks occurred, one of which ended fatally. The ward occupied by these patients was fumigated and cleansed after their recovery and discharge, but a man living in the town, who had been employed in doing some repairs in the ward just after its disinfection, contracted the disease and also infected his wife. A trained nurse was placed in charge of these cases and the most careful isolation was carried out. The woman's attack proved fatal, but there was no further spread of infection, although a third case, which could not be satisfactorily traced out, occurred in another part of the town. This last was a very mild attack, and the precautions taken were effectual in stamping out the disease.

Scarlet Fever.—The ten cases above referred to were reported by the medical attendants in families where proper isolation was not practicable. The patients were removed to the isolation hospital, and all but one recovered, but there were two other deaths from the complaint during the year, and doubtless other attacks as to which (in the absence of "Notification") no information was received.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—A fatal attack of this

disease was registered in each month—February to May inclusive. There was not any apparent connection between them, and they occurred in widely separated parts of the borough. It reappeared in the district during the last half of the fourth quarter, and occasioned five deaths, as to which I reported in detail to the Authority and to the Local Government Board. Of the four families attacked, one only lived in a dirty and insanitary house. Neither drainage, water supply, milk supply, personal intercourse, or school attendance was in common, except as to two of them as regards the last-named—nor could any history of prevalence of throat affections among the children attending the several schools be made out. In one premises, where two deaths occurred, the wholesomeness of the well water was suspected, but on analysis it gave no evidence of pollution, and the pail closet at the back of the cottage was quite away from the neighbourhood of the well, while in neither case had there been any traceable personal exposure to infection.

The births registered during the year were: M. 156, F. 146, total 302, and the deaths 227, from which sixteen of those occurring in the Union House and the Cottage Hospital have to be deducted as being persons belonging to the rural or other districts. Adding three deaths in the County Asylum and one in Reading Hospital of residents in the borough, the corrected number is: M. 90, F. 125, total 215, and the rates per 1,000 of the estimated population are: births 27·3, deaths 19·4, this last being a marked decrease on that of 1892, but nearly five per 1,000 in excess of the mean rate of the combined districts for the year under review. The deaths amounted in fact to 71·2% of the registered births, the mortality during the first year of life being 14·2% of the same (see Tables IV. and V.); so that the deaths of these infants accounted for 20·0%, and of children under five years of age to 33·9% of those occurring at all ages. The excess is due mainly to the fatality of infantile bronchitis, &c. (eighteen) and whooping cough (eleven); the first-named chiefly in the spring, and the latter towards the end of the year.

The deaths from the chief zymotic diseases, twenty-five in number, have already been referred to. They amounted to 11·6 % of those from all causes, and the rate per 1,000 was 2·2 (see Table IV.)

Consumption occasioned sixteen deaths, with a rate and percentage of total mortality of 1·4 and 7·5 % respectively.

Pulmonary Inflammations were fatal to thirty-seven, nearly half of whom were young children, of whom thirty-three also died from wasting and convulsive diseases, the death rates being 3·3 and 3·0, and the percentages of total mortality 17·2 % 15·4 % respectively.

The eight inquests held during the year were equally divided between deaths from accidental and from natural causes.

HUNGERFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 97,180 acres, containing, according to the late census returns, a population of 17,017, and 3,867 inhabited houses, which are occupied as 3,999 separate tenements.—see Table II.

Approximately 45,000 acres and 9,400 persons are in the Berkshire parishes of the district, and 52,000 acres are in Wilts, with a population of about 7,600. It is not possible to give the figures accurately, as several of the parishes are in both counties and one small parish, Coombe (population ninety-two) is in Hants.

The district is almost exclusively agricultural, and the only parishes containing more than 1,000 persons are Hungerford, nearly 3,000, Lambourn and Ramsbury, a little over 2,000 each, with Bedwyn and Kintbury, which have about 1,600 each. The population is a slowly diminishing one, and is now estimated at 16,820. Rather more than half the tenements in the district, 2,271, have not exceeding four rooms each, and of these twenty-two have only one, and about 400 two rooms each, while there

are 700 three-roomed tenements. A majority of the cottages in the district are old ones, and the rooms, though few in number, are fairly capacious. They have also, as a rule, good-sized gardens, but, as stated in my report for last year, there are a great many small, ill-ventilated, and ill-placed cottages, more especially in some of the villages, which it is almost impossible to put into sanitary condition at any reasonable cost, but which it is equally impracticable to condemn and to close summarily as unfit for human habitation while so few new cottages are being built, and there is no other accommodation available for their occupants. Eleven, however, have been closed during the year, of which nine were in the Wilts portion of the district.

There is not any system of public sewerage or of public water supply. Where the gardens are of sufficient extent the house slops are often utilized on them, but cesspit closets and dead wells for the slop water are more generally in use; and as they usually are uncemented, and allow of soakage into the ground, there is always the risk of fouling the drinking water when the wells are anywhere near them, as is too often the case where the gardens are of small size. Over a large part of the district, however, the wells are very deep ones, and there is a corresponding lessening of the danger of water pollution to a serious extent.

Three samples of drinking waters were submitted to analysis during the year; one of them gave fairly satisfactory results, the second gave distinct evidence of fouling, though not to a very great extent, and the third was an extremely bad water. Eleven wells were cleaned out and one new one sunk.

The exceptional dryness of last summer occasioned, in several localities, what was little less than a water famine, especially in such outlying places as Shefford Woodlands, Coombe, &c., where the wells are of extreme depth, but very few in number and far apart from each other.

The sanitary arrangements of some of the elementary schools, viz.: Aldbourne, Bedwyn, Kintbury, and Ramsbury, have been inspected and reported on; and the works which I considered necessary to put them into proper condition are now completed with one exception.

The channel for surface drainage in Blind Lane, Ramsbury, referred to in last year's report, has been reconstructed on an improved plan, but it is difficult to prevent the cottagers from making use of it to get rid of some of their slop water where their gardens are very small. The discharge of *cesspit overflows* into any channels ultimately discharging into the river is now entirely at an end (so far as can be ascertained) in its whole course through the district; but for the reason just mentioned, it is probable that from time to time a certain proportion of slop water reaches it along with the rainfall and surface water, as well as the "skin-washings" from the fellmonger's, whose premises abut on the "back-water."

In the Berkshire portion of the district the sanitary inspector, Mr. J. Pinniger, reports 1,048 premises as visited and inspected during the year, and in the Wiltshire parishes 1,006, the nuisances discovered being 125 and 104 respectively, of which all but ten were abated as to each division, considerably more than half of them without the necessity for formal notices, proceedings to enforce the same not being called for in any case. The details will be found in Table VI.

The dairy farms and cowsheds (fifty-two), slaughterhouses (sixteen), and bakehouses (thirty-nine), were also inspected, and almost without exception were found in a satisfactory state, the regulations being regularly carried out as to cleansing, whitewashing, &c.—see Table VI.

There is not any isolation hospital or public disinfecting apparatus, but the "Notification" Act is in force and it is regularly worked, every case of infectious illness notified being promptly enquired into and kept under supervision till its termination and the final disinfection of the premises, &c.

Eighty-eight notifications were received during the year, forty-six for Berks and forty-two for Wilts. The greater number of them (omitting erysipelas) were for attacks of scarlet fever (Berks, twenty-five; Wilts, nineteen); the remainder included diphtheria, five; enteric and simple fever, six; puerperal fever, two.

Scarlet Fever.—There was not any considerable outbreak of this complaint in 1893, although no month from February onwards was entirely free from it. In April it was notified at Shalbourn and Bagshot, and the first attacks being at a post office arrangements were made to remove it temporarily. Cows were kept at this place and butter made for sale, though milk was not sold; another person was, however, engaged to look after this who had not any connection with the infected house. The schools were closed also, as it was found that infection had already spread to several families (nine in all) attending them, but there was no subsequent extension to any fresh family, with one exception, and the attacks being of a mild type the outbreak soon was stopped. In April a case was reported at Lambourn, as also in June and again in August (at Upper Lambourn) when six attacks occurred in one family. No positive connection could be proved as regards these, but there was some reason to suspect that several children had been suffering from the disease in a very mild form, whose ailments had not come under medical supervision, and as to whom no notifications were received. In December there was a similar limited outbreak at Fosbury, five families being attacked, and it was found necessary to close the school for a time on account of its proximity to the infected cottages, and also to allow some improvements in its sanitary arrangements to be carried out. The other attacks notified do not call for special notice, as they were isolated ones and did not spread. Only one death resulted from the complaint throughout the year.

Diphtheria.—All the five attacks notified were in Wiltshire parishes, viz.: Froxfield and Baydon one each, and the rest in

Aldbourne; one of them ended in death. No special sanitary defect existed on the premises, nor was any other of the six children attacked. In May, and again in November, the disease appeared in Aldbourne; in the latter case, the water, which was from a tank, was undoubtedly bad, but there was no evidence of its having anything to do with the illness; the first of the two patients was an adult male and the second his sister, who nursed him. In December there was a solitary attack at Baydon, in the same house and family where one had occurred three years previously. In none of these cases could any known personal exposure to infection be traced, the premises were in passable sanitary condition, except as above noted; only one, or at most two, members of a family were attacked, and there was no spread to any other house.

Enteric Fever.—Four attacks were notified, three of them at Iukpen and Kintbury occurring in June, August, and October. One attack was attributed to the man's having recently had to clear out some "pond" mud, but so far as could be ascertained, it was only the usual decayed vegetable deposit and not containing any sewage. The second was probably an imported case, the patient having come to the house sickening for his attack. The place being a registered dairy, special precautions were taken as to separating the business premises and everything connected with it from the remainder. No history could be obtained as to the third case, which was that of a servant lately come to a large mansion which had only just had all its sanitary arrangements reconstructed and subsequently tested by experts. The fourth attack was undoubtedly an imported one, and it was the only case occurring in a Wiltshire parish. In neither instance was there any spread, nor was there a death.

Puerperal Fever.—Two fatal attacks occurred near Hungerford in the late autumn, one of them being in a house where there was a case of erysipelas at the time.

Erysipelas.—All the premises where attacks of this complaint occurred were inspected, and any sanitary deficiencies noted

were rectified. One case was traumatic and two ended fatally. Nearly half the Berkshire cases occurred in and near Hungerford, and the same proportion of the Wiltshire ones were in Ramsbury.

The registered births for the year were: M. 245, F. 245, total 490, and the deaths, sixteen of which occurred in the Union House, amounted to 227, or with the addition of two in the County Lunatic Asylum and in Reading Hospital of persons belonging to the district, to M. 109, F. 120, total 229, being at the rate of 13·6 per 1,000 of the estimated population, or nearly 5·0 per 1,000 under that of the preceding year, and much the lowest reached since the formation of the combined sanitary district. The birth rate on the other hand was a high one, 29·1 per 1,000, which is 2·5 above the mean rate of the year for the combination. Of the forty-one infants dying under one year old, twenty died in less than a week after birth, but of those who survived their first birthday only thirteen died under the age of five years, the percentage rate of deaths under one year and at all ages to registered births being 46·7 % and 8·4 % respectively; while nearly 40 % of the total mortality occurred above the age of sixty-five.—see Tables IV. and V.

The deaths from zymotic diseases were seven in all, including two each from diarrhœa and whooping cough, with one from measles, besides those already mentioned. The rate was the low one of 0·4 per 1,000, or only 3 % of the mortality from all causes. In addition to these, however, there were six deaths registered as due to complications of attacks of influenza, which prevailed, especially in some of the Wiltshire parishes, during the spring and early summer, though by no means as it had done in the two previous years.

Consumption was fatal to eight persons only, its rate, &c., being but a small fraction above that of zymotic complaints.

Pulmonary Inflammations accounted for twenty-two deaths as against seventy-one in 1892. The rate per 1,000 for this

class and the percentage of total mortality being 1·3 and 9·6 respectively.

The wasting and convulsive diseases of children caused thirty-three deaths, being 61·1 % of the entire mortality at the age period "under five years," or at the rate of 1.9 per 1,000.

Eight inquests were held in the Berks division of the district, including one on a case of suicide by hanging, and the remainder, with one exception (natural causes), on deaths from accidental injuries, burns, &c.

ABINGDON RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA (about) 54,165 acres, of which 40,000 are in Berks and the remainder in Oxon, the respective populations at the recent census being 8,746 and 3,225, and the estimated "corrected" number at the middle of 1893, 11,955 for the entire area. It contains 2,615 inhabited houses, which are occupied as 2,651 separate tenements, 1,525 of which have not exceeding four rooms each.

There are five one-roomed tenements occupied by one or two persons apiece, and 210 two-roomed ones, twenty-six of which have families of five to eight each, (pointing to more or less serious overcrowding,) but in the whole 1,525 there are only eleven which house more than ten occupants.—see Table II.

The district is almost wholly an agricultural one, and the population decreased by 500 in the ten years between the last two censuses. Out of the nearly forty parishes of which it consists, the great majority contain from 200 to 500 persons, and there are but five which much exceed the latter number, viz.: Cumnor, 919; Marcham, 707; Radley, 733; Steventon, 878; and Sutton Courteney, 843, all of which are in Berks. The general character of the cottages is fairly good, except as regards provision for carrying away the rain water from the roofs by proper spouting and downfall pipes, a deficiency

which is only too common in rural districts, especially in the older cottages, and which, combined with the absence of any damp-course or other provision to prevent the rainfall from being soaked up by the walls, often renders them damp and more or less unhealthy in consequence.

The natural water supply of the district is, on the whole, good; and as the majority of the cottages have good-sized gardens, and pail closets have also been introduced to a considerable extent, gross fouling of the wells is far less common than it formerly was, but cases crop up from time to time, and of three samples submitted to analysis during the year because of the unsatisfactory surroundings of the wells, one proved to be very bad, and the others gave enough evidence of contamination to be classed as "suspicious."

The large village of Steventon has a good "stand-pipe" service from a reservoir fed by springs on Milton Hill, and several houses in it have the water laid on from the mains; but it stands alone in the district as regards this matter. Only one village, Marcham, has a partial sewer system, and that for the removal of slop water only.

Building bye-laws, founded on the "Model" code, are in force in the parishes adjoining Abingdon and Oxford respectively, but they have not been adopted for the remainder of the district. The infectious diseases "Notification" and "Prevention" Acts, as also the Public Health Amendment Act, and those for the Housing of the Working Classes, have been adopted for the entire area. The question of the provision of an isolation hospital for the joint use of the rural and urban Authorities has again been considered, and although no such provision has yet been made, nor is there a public disinfecting apparatus, every notified case is promptly enquired into and supervised till it terminates, and local outbreaks rarely spread to a serious extent.

Seventeen houses have been reported under the "Act" as unfit for habitation, and six of them were closed as beyond

reasonable repair, the rest having been put into habitable condition.

Pail closets have been provided for eighty-three houses, and thirty-three wells have been cleaned out and repaired, &c.

The sanitary inspector, Mr. D. J. Dixon, in his yearly return, reports 997 premises as inspected, of which 623 were in Berkshire parishes; 733 nuisances were discovered, 460 being in Berks. The majority of these related to closet cesspits, dirty houses, ill-kept swine, and foul ditches. By the end of the year all but thirty-three had been abated.

At Botley, where a row of six and an adjoining block of four cottages had been reported on by me as in a very insanitary state, the works I advised have been carried out, and the premises are now nearly as satisfactory as it is practicable to make them. At Steventon I found it necessary to advise the absolute closing of six tenements too decayed to be capable of repair: this has been done. At Appleton National Schools, the sanitary arrangements of which were very bad as regarded the closets, &c., I advised as to the works to be carried out, but as they involved the acquisition of a small piece of land, some delay was occasioned and they had not been carried out at the end of the year. This has, however, been done subsequently. I have also reported on other insanitary premises at Baldon, Clifton Hampden, Steventon, Sunningwell, and Radley, &c., &c.

The dairy farms and cowsheds (thirty-six), slaughterhouses (four), and bakehouses (thirty) have been inspected and found in proper condition generally. Two fresh cowsheds were registered, and alterations advised at three slaughterhouses. Thirteen canal boats were also inspected. For the details of the inspector's work see Table VI., which shews it for each division of the district.

Forty-three notifications of infectious diseases were received, almost equally divided between Berks and Oxon. Three-fourths of them related to scarlet fever, the others being four each of diphtheria and erysipelas, with two of enteric fever.

Scarlet Fever.—In the Berkshire parishes the few cases notified (eleven) were for the most part solitary ones, and infection did not spread beyond the single family except in one instance, Wytham, where three families were attacked. No known exposure to infection could be traced as regards the first boy who fell ill, and as the doctor was not sent for till a week afterwards the other two were probably infected by him. In the Oxfordshire parishes there were twenty-two attacks, mostly in Drayton during March, and again in July, nine cases occurring in five families. It was in this village that the complaint remained so persistently during the previous year, and after it had apparently disappeared for a short time, and the infected premises had been cleansed and disinfected, it cropped up again in some other family, but it was finally got rid of a little after Midsummer. In May cases occurred in two families living at Marsh Baldon and the families were very strictly isolated on account of their proximity to a large dairy farm. There was, however, no further extension of the complaint there. In July, and again in October, six families were attacked. It is probable that the infection was brought from London, as the first patient sickened within a few days after her arrival in the village; but medical advice was not obtained for some little time, under the idea that “it was only measles.” No death resulted from any of these attacks.

Diphtheria.—Of the four attacks notified during the year, three had a fatal termination. The first (towards the end of June) was at a cottage at Draycot Moor, and the infection was taken at Longworth School in the Faringdon Union. There had been a good deal of diphtheria in that parish for some time previously; but it did not spread further at Draycot. In the early part of November the complaint appeared in one of a small group of cottages at Sutton Wick, and spread to two others. The original source of infection could not be ascertained, and though there were some defects in the drainage arrangements of the first cottage as to the slop channel, it was an open one

with a good fall, and the slops were quickly carried away when poured on it, nor were the general sanitary conditions such as would account for the severity of the attacks, two of which were fatal out of three.

Enteric Fever.—Only two attacks were notified, and neither of them could be accounted for. One case was that of a servant girl, a total abstainer, but the water she drank proved on analysis to be exceedingly good, and the premises where she lived were in an exceptionally satisfactory state.

The births registered during the year were, for the whole district, M. 163, F. 165, total 328, of which sixty-nine were in the Oxfordshire parishes of the Nuneham Courtney Sub-district, the deaths being 137, including twenty in Oxon. Adding to these seventeen deaths of persons belonging to the district, but who died outside it, viz.: in the Union House (eleven) and Cottage Hospital (six) both within the borough of Abingdon, the "corrected" mortality was M. 74, F. 80, total 154; the rates per 1,000 of the estimated population being births 27·4 and deaths 12·9 respectively. The former was nearly four above, and the latter almost as much under, the corresponding rates of 1892. The death rate was, in fact, the lowest yet reached in the district, the percentage ratio to births being only 46·9 %, and the infantile mortality (under one year) 9·4 %.

There were fifteen deaths from the principal zymotic diseases, four-fifths of them being due to measles (six, nearly all at the beginning of the year) and diarrhœa; the other three were the fatal attacks of diphtheria already referred to. These accounted for 9·7 % of the deaths from all causes, with a rate of 1·2 per 1,000 living, and for 23·2 % of those occurring under five years of age.

Ten deaths resulted from consumption, the rate per 1,000 and the percentage of total mortality being 0·8 and 6·5 respectively.

There was a great decrease in the fatality of pulmonary inflammations as compared with the year 1892, as they fell from

forty-three in that year to fourteen in 1893, the death rate, &c., being practically the same as in the zymotic class.

Twenty-two deaths were due to the wasting and convulsive diseases of children under five years old, being 51·1 % of the entire mortality at that age period, and 14·3 % of that at all ages, the rate per 1,000 being 1·8.

Six inquests were held during the year, three on deaths from drowning or accident, and the others from "natural causes."

ABINGDON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA about 650 acres. Total population at the census of 1891, 6,557, or, deducting "special" inmates of the Union House, 6,408. There are 1,384 inhabited houses in the district, the same being occupied as 1,469 distinct tenements, of which fifty-three are only one-roomed, but forty-one of these have but a single inmate, and four only contain above two each; seventy-nine are two-roomed, and of these fifty-eight are tenanted by one person apiece, while twelve have four inmates and upwards. In all there are 634 tenements with not exceeding four rooms each, 142 of which have five to ten inmates, and two have over ten.—see Table II. There are many small courts leading out of the older streets in the town, and the cottages in them are for the most part old and small, but their sanitary condition has been greatly improved of late years, though of necessity many of their original faults of position and construction are incapable of remedy.

Almost without exception they are drained into the borough sewers, and the closets are fairly well detached; but where the inmates are still dependent on pump-wells, the water supply is at best unreliable, and a large proportion of the samples that have been analysed have given unsatisfactory results; while efficient flushing of the closets and drains is also rendered

needlessly difficult, as proper flushing cisterns cannot be used, and the work has to be done by hand, with the practical result that the house connections are apt to get clogged with foul deposit and decaying filth, which, when it reaches the sewers, occasions the offensive smells that have been so frequently complained of. The flushing of the main sewers is exceedingly good, but so long as that of the house drains is not equally satisfactory, the occasion for such complaints will still arise. Thirty-six new services have, however, been laid on during the year, and as their number increases the evil I have referred to will be lessened.

There are still a few houses in the district which, on account of their being beyond the statutory distance, are still without connection with the sewers, but depend on cesspits. A good deal of difficulty has occurred in dealing with one case of this kind affecting a row of three small tenements, but at length an agreement has been arrived at by which it will be practicable to bring them into the sewerage system.

I have again made a house to house inspection of the cottages at Northcourt, which have been included in the "urban" district in consequence of its recent extension, and have found them, with one exception (where there was an accumulation of slop sewage at a laundry), in fairly good order. Pail closets have replaced the old cesspits, and these are regularly scavenged, the town water supply has been extended to the locality, and the greater part of the slop water is utilized on allotments near at hand. I also submitted three of the well waters to analysis, and though they did not give entirely satisfactory results, they could not be condemned as unfit for use. Another sample, taken from a well in the town, was found to be very seriously fouled, and I advised the immediate closing of the same.

The sanitary inspector, Mr. G. Winship, reports in his yearly return, 172 premises as inspected by him; nuisances, since abated, being found on fifteen, all relating to closets and

drains; the cowhouses, slaughterhouses, and bakehouses being also visited and kept in accordance with the regulations, and no nuisance having been found on any of them. Complaint was made of offensive smells being given off from the malt roasting works; on inspecting the premises with him I found part of the apparatus out of order and requiring repairs. I also enquired with him into a complaint of foul smells escaping from the sewer ventilator in Stert Street, and into the sanitary arrangements of the adjoining houses. That the smells were so given off was beyond doubt, and probably for the reasons already given, but it was found that at some of the houses the sanitary fittings were defective or insufficient, and the works required were advised and carried out.

There has been but little infectious disease in the district, and the question of the provision of an isolation hospital and disinfecting apparatus remains in abeyance.

The following notifications were received under the Act:—Scarlet Fever, one, which occurred at a house where many members of the family had the complaint in the previous year, after which the premises had been well disinfected and the *woollen* clothing destroyed, the washable things being thoroughly cleansed; but the child now attacked had only recently occupied the same bedroom as the others had been in during their illness in 1892.

Diphtheria, five; three of which occurred in the children's ward of the Union House about the middle of April. Some suspicion of milk infection was entertained, but on searching enquiry into the facts it was found to be untenable. After detailed examination of the day ward, dormitory, and other rooms connected with them, the chief defect noted was their insufficiency of ventilation and sunlight, which was remedied in accordance with my advice. There were not any further attacks. In October two cases occurred at a tradesman's house in the town, which was only in passable sanitary condi-

tion; the child first attacked had not been exposed to known infection, and very careful precautions being observed, there was not any further spread. The sewer ventilator close at hand was offensive at times.

Enteric Fever.—Three cases were notified during the year. One was clearly imported into the district, the second was at a house where the sanitary arrangements were satisfactory, nor was any history of direct infection obtainable. There was an old and dilapidated slaughterhouse very close at hand, from which it was asserted that very offensive smells arose; but on inspection there was no nuisance discoverable other than the ruinous state of part of it, the demolition of which I advised,—in fact the place was almost wholly disused. The last of the three was notified at a house in Stert Street during October, at a time when the old “Stert Stream” drain, which runs under the footway in front of the premises, was being cleared out on account of its silting up with sand and vegetable debris. The work was done at night, and is said not to have been specially offensive, but no other insanitary condition could be made out. The water closet was good and outside the house, and the water supply from the town mains, nor was any history of infection to be traced.

Four cases of erysipelas were notified also.

The number of births registered during the year was: M. 88, F. 76, total 164, and of deaths 113. Of the latter, seventeen have to be deducted as belonging to the rural district, though occurring in the Union House (eleven) and the Cottage Hospital (six); but four deaths at the County Lunatic Asylum and one in Reading Hospital have to be added of persons previously living in the borough, making the “corrected” number, M. 47, F. 53, total 100. Twenty-one of these occurred under the age of one year, five having lived only a few hours. The deaths at all ages were therefore 61·0%, and those under one year 12·8% of the registered births; the respective rates per 1,000 of the estimated population being: births 25·6, deaths

15·6, both being considerably under the corresponding rates for 1892.—see Tables IV.-VI.

There was not any death during the year from any zymotic complaint other than measles, one, and infantile diarrhoea, five, amounting however to 6·0% of the total mortality, with a rate of 0·9 per 1,000 living.

Consumption caused eight deaths, the corresponding percentage and rate being 8·0% and 1·2.

The largest number, however, was due to pulmonary inflammations, which proved fatal to eight children under five years old and to thirteen older persons and adults, being rather more than one-fifth (21·0%) of the deaths from all causes, and at the rate of 3·3 per 1,000, which is greatly in excess of the mean rate for the year.

The wasting and convulsive diseases of children under five years old accounted, however, for only eleven deaths in 1893, as against twenty in the previous year, being 35·7 % of the entire mortality at this age period, and 10·0 % of that at all ages, the death rate being 1·6 per 1,000.

Only three inquests were held, two being on deaths from natural causes and one from accident.

WALLINGFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 40,456 acres. Population at the census of 1891, 11,717. Of the entire area 18,558 acres are in Oxfordshire, with a population of 5,450. The Berkshire portion includes the County Lunatic Asylum at Moulsoford, containing 520 patients, after deduction of which the "corrected" population of the whole district is estimated at 11,324 to the middle of 1893.

There are 2,472 inhabited houses in the district, which are occupied as 2,548 separate tenements, of which 1,434 have not exceeding four rooms each, and of these forty-two are one-roomed and 253 two-roomed tenements. Of the former, thirty-

one have only a single inmate each, and of the remainder, but one is occupied by more than three persons. Of the two-roomed tenements, 147 have one or two occupants apiece, and thirty-five have families of five and upwards, one such tenement having eleven inmates. In the whole 1,434, however, there are but eight with more than ten persons occupying the cottage, and of these, five are four-roomed ones.—see Table II. The instances of serious overcrowding are therefore exceptional, but there is a good deal of difficulty in dealing with them as there is but little building of new cottages going on in the district; which is, with the exception of North Hagbourne, Cholsey, N. and S. Moreton, and Dorchester, slowly decreasing in population, and almost wholly agricultural in character, except the first-named village which adjoins Didcot Station, and is mostly tenanted by railwaymen and their families. Here the cottages, though of recent erection, are mostly of a low class and with cramped, insufficient gardens. The question of how to dispose of its sewage satisfactorily has much engaged the attention of the Authority for a long time past; but how to provide a sewerage system for the place at a cost which it can bear is a difficulty as yet unsolved. Building bye-laws have been in force in the parish for a good many years, but unfortunately most of the tenements were built prior to their introduction, and very few of them have space on which to dispose of their sewage without danger. In the rest of the district the cottages have for the most part good-sized gardens, and this difficulty does not so frequently arise, but a large proportion of them are old ones, with cesspit closets and a water supply from ordinary wells dug in the gardens, though in some places a watercourse or stream (often more or less liable to fouling) is the main source of supply.

During the year I have submitted thirteen samples of water to analysis, and six proved to be decidedly bad, three giving good results, and the rest fair or “doubtful.” Three new wells were sunk and five cleaned out.

The sanitary inspector, Mr. S. C. Johns, reports 798 premises as inspected, of which 504 were in the Berkshire parishes and 294 in the Oxfordshire ones, which constitute the rural portion of the "Wallingford" registration sub-district. Nuisances were discovered on 166 (Berks, eighty-nine; Oxon, seventy-seven) and ninety-one are reported as abated, the details of which are stated in Table VI.

Overcrowding was abated in six cottages, and four were reported on and closed as unfit for habitation under the Housing of the Working Classes Act. The cowhouses, &c. (thirty-eight), slaughterhouses (ten), and bakehouses (sixteen), have also been visited and kept in accordance with the regulations, no nuisance being found to exist on any of them. Thirteen canal boats passing through the district were also inspected.

There is not a permanent isolation hospital nor a public disinfecting apparatus, but the Notification (Infectious Diseases) Act is in force, and towards the close of the year a temporary hospital was established at Cholsey for the reception of a number of cases of enteric fever—to be referred to again.

The notifications received were the following: diphtheria, twelve; scarlet fever, nineteen; enteric fever, twenty-seven; erysipelas, seven,—all in Berks; with ten cases of the same diseases in the Oxfordshire parishes.

Scarlet Fever.—In January a limited number of attacks (twelve) occurred in the County Lunatic Asylum, the first cases being those of two attendants on the male side, and afterwards a few of the patients. Every precaution was adopted by the Medical Superintendent (at whose request I visited the Asylum and discussed the matter with him) to stop any further spread of infection, and the outbreak soon ended, though there were two attacks among the female attendants later in the year, viz.: in April. In September the complaint was notified in a family living at Cholsey, and in December there was another case in the same village, as also in N. and E. Hagbourne.

In the Oxfordshire parishes of Benson and Dorchester solitary attacks were notified in September and in December, but no further spread of infection occurred, the best practicable isolation being carried out, as also the usual disinfection, &c. All the attacks ended in recovery, and the majority were of a mild type.

Diphtheria.—In May a single “imported” case was notified at N. Moreton, the infection having been brought from London, and in November and December four attacks occurred in two neighbouring families living at Cholsey, but there was no further spread. In the latter month the disease broke out at a dairy farm on the outskirts of Wallingford. There were five attacks (one of which was fatal) in this family and in an adjoining cottage occupied by one of the farm hands, in addition to a few undefined throat attacks in the first house. On inspection I found the sanitary arrangements of the dwellinghouse fairly good, but the farm premises were in a very unsatisfactory state. The sale of the milk was immediately stopped, and there was no spread of infection. In the same month a fatal attack occurred at Dorchester, where the child was on a visit, the patient not having medical advice till a little before death, and a playmate living at Brightwell (the village from which the child had come) was also attacked, but there were no other cases.

Enteric Fever.—In April a solitary case was notified at Moulsoford, but with this exception there was no outbreak of this complaint in the district until September, when four attacks were notified on the 6th of the month, followed by twelve others during the week following; nearly all occurring in three families occupying a small row of cottages belonging to a farm in the village. The cottages were good ones, but one was rather crowded, there being a large family occupying it. The primary attack was not at first recognised as “enteric” in character, and the patient’s excreta were put into the (cesspit) closet, some 50-ft. away from the well, which was sunk in the upper greensand; the water proved on analysis, however, to be ex-

ceedingly impure. As it was quite impracticable to treat such a number of cases in their cottages, a temporary hospital was fitted up by the Authority on my recommendation and under my direction, in a large disused and well-ventilated schoolroom, kindly placed at their disposal by the Vicar of the parish. By the zealous exertions of Mr. Johns, the sanitary inspector, this room, which was temporarily divided into a male and female ward, accommodating fifteen patients in all, was rapidly furnished and fitted for use; a small laundry, kitchen, and a detached furnace for burning all excreta, provided, and a sufficient staff of nurses being engaged from Reading Hospital, the patients were then removed into it, remaining under the careful charge of their medical attendant, the district Medical Officer. A few more cases cropped up in other parts of the village between the 23rd and the end of the month, and twenty patients in all were taken into the hospital; several of the cases were of a very serious character, and their convalescence was tedious and protracted, but only two proved fatal. Of the whole number of attacks, thirteen occurred in the three families in which the complaint first broke out. On enquiring into the probable cause of this severe, though limited, outbreak, no history of known exposure to infection could be made out, but there is little doubt that the special incidence of the disease on the three families referred to, was due to their use of the impure water fouled by soakage from the specifically infected cesspit near it. Later on two cases were taken into hospital, being the wife and mother of a man who was just convalescent from an illness of several weeks' duration, and whom they had nursed through it. His attack preceded by some fortnight or more, the outbreak in the village, and as it was considered to have been rheumatic fever (theirs however were cases of undoubted "enteric") no special precautions had been taken in connection with it. On enquiry into the history of the man's illness, it was ascertained that he had been engaged at the extension works of the Great Western Railway, near Pangbourne,

and had there been accustomed to drink, in common with many of the other men employed there, the water from the station pump, which was not intended for drinking purposes at all, but only for station and engine use, as also (at that time) for the building works then going on. I shall have, in the report on the Bradfield district, to refer further to this matter, it will suffice to say here, that attacks of enteric fever occurring in that district, as well as one in Moulsoford village (and, I have little doubt, the case I am now referring to) were all due to its use; and it may well be (as the dates are quite consistent with this view) that the whole outbreak at Cholsey really was indirectly the result of it. The prompt action of the Authority in isolating the cases and bringing them under proper treatment in the temporary isolation hospital was beyond question the means of stopping what would otherwise have proved a very serious outbreak. As it was (with one exception, a case not removed to hospital) no fresh attacks were notified in connection with it after October 2nd, the last patient was discharged about the middle of December, the hospital and all its contents being thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by the steam process of Mr. Street, of Reading, before the building was handed over to the Vicar again, whose ready help I thankfully acknowledge.

The only other attacks of "fever" notified were the one already referred to, in Moulsoford village, as connected with the use of the Pangbourne pump water by a man employed in the railway works there,—one at N. Hagbourne, also of a railway employé, and solitary attacks at Ewelme and at Moulsoford Asylum.

The births registered in the Berkshire parishes (Cholsey sub-district) were 165, and the deaths 123, including forty-two out of forty-seven occurring in the Lunatic Asylum, which did not belong to the district. Similarly in the Oxfordshire parishes (Wallingford sub-district) the numbers were, births 123, deaths 74, making in all for the entire sanitary district: births, M. 150, F. 138, total 288, and deaths 197; the latter,

after "correction" by exclusion of the forty-two deaths in the Asylum, and the addition of thirteen deaths in the Union House, two in the Cottage Hospital, and two in Reading Hospital of previous residents in the district, give as the "corrected" number, M. 89, F. 83, total 172, being 59·3 % of the births, the rates per 1,000 of the estimated population being, births 25·4, deaths 15·1, the first-named being slightly higher and the latter 5·1 below the corresponding rates for 1892.—see Tables IV.-VI.

In addition to the two deaths each from diphtheria and enteric fever, infantile diarrhoea and whooping cough account for a like number, making a total of eight from the chief zymotic diseases, being 4·7 % of those from all causes, and at the rate of 0·7 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Consumption occasioned fifteen deaths, or 8·8 % of the total mortality, the rate being 1·3 per 1,000.

There were twenty-one deaths from pulmonary inflammations, being thirty fewer than in the previous year, the rate being 1·8, or 12·3 % of all the deaths.

The wasting and convulsive diseases of young children (under five years) account for eighteen deaths, with a rate and percentage of 1·6 and 10·5 respectively ; 51·4 % of all the mortality at this age period resulted from them.

Four inquests were held in the Berks and four in the Oxon sub-district, of which five were on deaths from accidental violence, burns, or drowning. The rest were from "natural causes."

WALLINGFORD URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 404 acres. Population 2,989 at the late census. The inhabited houses are 605 in number, but occupied as 626 separate tenements, of which 234 had not exceeding four rooms each. There was only a single one-roomed house in the

borough, and it had but one occupant; forty-eight had two, and fifty had three rooms each; of the first, four had five or more inmates; of the second, eight; while of the 135 four-roomed tenements, fifty-two had five inmates and upwards—not exceeding ten.

During the year the Infectious Diseases Notification Act has come into force, as well as the new “Model” Code of Bye-laws for New Buildings, and there is also a good cottage hospital, though not an isolation hospital or disinfecting apparatus. The town is now well sewered on the “Shone” system, and there is an excellent public water supply, with stand-pipes for drinking water in suitable places. Two samples taken therefrom have been analysed by me, and found to be in every way satisfactory.

The sanitary inspector and surveyor, Mr. S. C. Johns, reports 263 premises as inspected, with nuisances discovered and abated on thirty-eight. The slaughterhouses and bakehouses have also been inspected and the regulations are complied with, but five of them, as also five piggeries, required “notices” to cleanse.

Just before the “Notification” Act came into operation there was a very limited outbreak of scarlet fever in the town, and one attack proved fatal. At one cottage in Victoria Court, which I inspected in connection with these cases, there was a good deal of overcrowding, and the house was in a bad sanitary state, as were most of the others in the court, a report on which was laid before the Authority. I have also reported on the foul state of the Jack-ponds near Wallingford Bridge, arising from the deposit of filth and refuse in and beside them. The nuisance was thoroughly abated in accordance with my recommendations.

The year’s births were: M. 35, F. 42, total 77, and the deaths M. 37, F. 23, total 60, to which a death in Reading Hospital has to be added, and fifteen deaths in the Union House and Cottage Hospital deducted, giving the “corrected” numbers as M. 26, F. 20, total 46. Estimating the “corrected” population

at 2,894 by the middle of the year, the birth rate was 23·7 and the death rate 15·9 per 1,000. The one death from scarlet fever equals a zymotic death rate of 0·3.—see Tables IV.-VI.

Consumption and the wasting and convulsive diseases of young children each caused eight deaths, being 17·4% of the year's mortality for each, with a rate of 2·8; while pulmonary inflammations accounted for only three, with a corresponding percentage and rate of 6·5% and 1·0.

Five inquests were held, of which four were on deaths from accident and one from natural causes.

BRADFIELD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 64,700 acres, containing at the census of 1891, 18,017 persons and 3,656 inhabited houses, the same being occupied as 3,853 separate tenements, 1,522 of which had not exceeding four rooms each. There were seventeen one-roomed tenements in the district, thirteen of which had only a single occupant, and the others two each. Of the 150 two-roomed cottages, twenty had five inmates and upwards apiece—not exceeding ten; and 500 of the three- and four-roomed ones were similarly tenanted, eight having families of more than ten persons living in them. The present population is estimated at 18,387 to the middle of 1893. In the decennial period 1881-91 there was an increase of 1,350 in that part of Tilehurst parish which is still included in the district; the river-side parishes increased by about 650, and Aldermaston, Bradfield, and Mortimer shew a similar growth; while the populations of the majority of the more strictly rural parishes were either stationary or slightly decreasing.

Plans for thirty-nine new houses have been approved by the Authority during the year, and as the building bye-laws are carefully enforced all the houses built in the district of late

years are up to the level of their sanitary and structural requirements, while what is practicable is done to improve the arrangements of the older cottages and to remedy their sanitary shortcomings. The great majority of the last-named, however, have good-sized gardens, an advantage not possessed by too many of the more recently erected ones,—which are often so cramped in this respect that it is impracticable to dispose of the house sewage on them without danger to health; and even the adoption of earth closets fails to meet the difficulty unless it is supplemented by some plan for having them regularly scavenged by the owners or by public scavenging, which last is in rural districts generally too costly to be workable, so that the cesspit and dead well are too frequently adopted, notwithstanding their many and serious defects and the danger of water pollution if they are in any degree unsound and percolable, especially where the wells are shallow or near at hand.

Three parishes, viz.: Goring, Mapledurham, and nearly all Whitchurch are in Oxfordshire, with an aggregate area of about 9,155 acres and a population of 2,834 when the census was taken, but considerably increased by visitors to the riverside villages during the summer months.

There is as yet no system of sewerage in any part of the district, but in the rapidly growing parish of Tilehurst, containing as it does so large a number of recently built cottages, such as those I have just referred to, the question is ripening for consideration, especially in view of the probability of there being before long a much-needed public water supply rendered available for it and the adjacent parishes, a company having been formed for this purpose. When this work is carried out the increased consumption of water that may be expected will make it necessary to provide for the removal of the resulting slop sewage, which it will be impossible to deal with safely in the limited areas of most of the cottage gardens.

Goring has recently been provided with a water supply from a deep well sunk in the chalk, the work has been undertaken

by a private company, and about 185 houses are thus supplied. At Theale good drinking water is also obtainable by means of a series of public pumps placed along the main street and fed from tube-wells in the chalk. With these exceptions, there is not any public provision for the water supply of any part of the district, which is very largely dependent on ordinary wells, often shallow ones and liable to fouling by surface drainage if not by actual sewage. At Mortimer the natural water supply of the place is neither abundant nor good, and as the village is a growing one a better and more reliable water service is much to be desired.

During the year I have submitted nine samples to analysis, taken from various parts of the district; only two of them gave "good" results, two others were "fair," and all the rest unquestionably "bad."

The Infectious Diseases "Notification" Act has been in force throughout the district since it first came into force, and every attack is enquired into and watched till the final disinfection of the premises by the inspector. One hundred and fourteen notifications were received in 1893, all but six relating to cases occurring in the Berkshire parishes; they included scarlet fever, eighty-nine; diphtheria, seven; enteric fever, nine; with puerperal fever, one; and erysipelas, nine; the only deaths among them being two from diphtheria, with one from erysipelas, and the puerperal case.

Scarlet Fever.—Early in the year this complaint made its appearance at a large public school in the district, the infection having been most probably introduced by a nurse who had been engaged to take charge of some of the boys who were down with influenza at the time. She had recently left a scarlet fever patient, but had had a fortnight's quarantine afterwards, with the usual disinfection of clothing, &c., but within forty-eight hours of her arrival one of her patients had a distinct scarlatinal rash, which could not be accounted for in any other way—and others rapidly followed. The school possesses an excellent

isolation hospital and disinfecting apparatus. Each boy was removed to hospital as soon as attacked, but there were eighteen cases in all before the outbreak came to an end. In the district generally only occasional attacks were notified, in separate localities and at considerable intervals, until the middle of September, in which month eighteen notifications were received of cases occurring at Mortimer, Padworth, Theale, Ufton, &c. In the majority of cases no history of exposure to known infection could be traced; but the attacks were for the most part mild ones, and enquiry shewed that in several instances there had been disregarded throat ailments and rashes among the school children—while medical advice had not been obtained for a week or more subsequent to the beginning of the illnesses which ultimately came under treatment and were notified, during which time no attempt at isolation of the patients had been made. In some localities, as at Theale, Englefield, and Bradfield, it was concurrent with a widely spread outbreak of measles during the fourth quarter of the year (which last resulted in four deaths of children of from five to nine years of age), and it had not been entirely stamped out at its close, nineteen attacks being notified in December.

Diphtheria.—The few cases notified in 1893 were exclusively sporadic ones, and there was not any spread of infection as regarded either of them. The earliest occurred at Aldermaston Soake, in February, on premises which were found to be in an unsatisfactory condition as to cesspit closet and drains; but there was not any history of infection obtainable, the water supply was fairly good, and hardly any milk was used; this attack was fatal, as was one other at Burghfield, in August. The girl had come from Marlow shortly prior to her illness, but did not bring any history of probable infection with her, and the cottage to which she came was in fair sanitary condition.

Enteric Fever.—Of the nine attacks notified, the first was an obscure one following influenza with pneumonia, and without any history of specific infection, but there had been exposure to

foul air in clearing a blocked drain three weeks previous. The next occurred on insanitary premises, with a water supply so polluted that I advised the well to be closed. In September a group of four cases occurred at and near Pangbourne, among men employed at the railway extension works then being carried out at that station. In the report for the Wallingford rural district I have referred to attacks of this disease affecting, at the same time, men who were also employed at the same place and work, but who lived at different localities in that district. On enquiry into the circumstances it appeared that they had, without exception, been drinking freely of water from the pump well at the station, which water was never intended for drinking purposes, and which in point of fact had been sunk in the "made embankment" of the railway, and within a short distance of the cesspit which received the sewage of the station closets, &c.; this cesspit being apparently a soakage one, as when it was examined less than a couple of feet of foul sediment was found in it, although it was said not to have been emptied for at least fifteen to twenty years. On analysis, the well water was found to be highly polluted, and there can be little doubt that it had become specifically infected by some of the soakage from the closet cesspit. The use of the water was immediately prohibited and the well closed, a fresh supply being obtained, with the result that no further attack occurred.

The sanitary inspector, Mr. T. Windle, reports in his yearly return of work done in the district (see Table VI.) 1,146 premises as inspected, and nuisances discovered on 124; of these 107 and nine respectively related to the Oxfordshire parishes, and all the rest to the Berkshire ones. Of the former all were abated, and ninety-two in Berks. They related mostly to routine matters, but included the provision of earth closets on thirty-six fresh premises, and the closing of five houses as unfit for habitation.

The cowsheds, &c. (eighteen), slaughterhouses (eight), and bakehouses (nineteen), were also examined and found to be in

a satisfactory condition, the regulations as to cleansing, &c., being complied with. Special inspections were made by him, in conjunction with myself, as to the question of water supply at Mortimer Common, the drainage arrangements at Woolhampton College, and the discharge of the sewage of Padworth House into an adjoining watercourse communicating with the Kennet, now discontinued, irrigation having been adopted in accordance with my advice.

The births registered in the year were: M. 255, F. 232, total 487, and the deaths 215, of which last, twenty-four occurred in the Oxfordshire parishes; seventeen deaths, viz., twelve in the Royal Berkshire Hospital and five in the County Lunatic Asylum, of previous residents in the district have to be added to the number just stated, making the "corrected" mortality M. 124, F. 108. total 232. The rates per 1,000 of the estimated population are, therefore, births 26.5, deaths 12.6, the first being identical with the rate of 1892, and the latter nearly two per 1,000 under the corresponding one, being the lowest reached since 1889, when it was but fractionally lower. The deaths were only 47.6 % of the births, and the percentage of infantile deaths (under one year) to births did not exceed 7.4 %.—see Tables IV.-VI.

I have already referred to most of the deaths resulting from zymotic diseases, but at the beginning of the year measles prevailed very extensively at Beenham, Bucklebury, and some some other places, so that it became necessary to close the schools there for a time, and four deaths were occasioned by this complaint in addition to the four I have referred to as caused by the outbreak of scarlet fever, &c., in the autumn, in and near Theale. There were also three deaths from whooping cough, so that the "zymotic" mortality amounted in all to fifteen, being 6.5 % of that from all causes, and at the rate of 0.8 per 1,000 living.

Consumption accounted for sixteen deaths, the rate and percentage of total mortality being 0.9 and 6.9 % respectively.

The number dying from pulmonary inflammations was twice that of the preceding class, viz.: thirty-two, and almost the same as in 1892; the death rate was 1·7 per 1,000, and the proportional percentage to "all causes," 13·8 %.

Only seventeen deaths of young children (under five years) were recorded from the wasting and convulsive diseases of infancy, being 34·7% of all occurring at that age limit, and 7·3 % of those at all ages. The death rate for this class was 0·9.

Ten inquests were held during the year, seven on deaths from accident, including four by drowning, two from suicide (cut throat), and one from "natural causes."

COOKHAM RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 26,932 acres, containing 9,861 persons, and 2,061 inhabited houses at the date of the recent census. These were occupied as 2,089 separate tenements, of which 966 had not exceeding four rooms each, eight being one-roomed tenements, occupied, with two exceptions, by a single person, while sixty-eight had two, and 122 had three rooms apiece. Of the whole number, 362 had five to ten inmates, seven exceeding the higher limit. Assuming the increase in the population to be continued at the same rate as in the last decennial period, it may be taken as 10,211 at the middle of 1893, corrected for its proportional share of the inmates of the Union House.—see Table II.

Early in the year the "Notification" Act came into operation in this district, and it has been decided to bring the Dairies and Cowsheds Order into force also; but the matter of preparing bye-laws for the regulation of new buildings is in abeyance, and there is not any "isolation" hospital or disinfecting apparatus provided.

The sanitary inspector, Mr. G. Millin, reports in his return for the year, 179 premises as inspected, and nuisances were discovered on forty, all of which were abated (see Table VI.) About half of them related to closets and drains, and an equal number to foul or dilapidated tenements. Many of these were inspected by me also. At Cookham a row of old two-roomed wooden cottages, which were in a very insanitary condition, were temporarily closed; but the owner thoroughly repaired and greatly improved them, and they have been reopened for occupation by one or two persons each, but not by families with children. I have also made a house to house inspection of cottages at Oakley Green and at Littlewick Green, as well as of Nightingale Terrace, Cookham, and parts of Cookham Dean where, as at Littlewick Green, several of the old cottages are in a bad state of repair. A report was also laid before the Authority as to cottages at Waltham St. Lawrence in an insanitary condition; on the pond at Holyport; and on works required at various schools in the district.

The notifications of infectious illness received under the Act, which came into operation at the beginning of February, were seventy-six in number. They included small pox, two; scarlet fever, twenty-five; diphtheria, forty-three; enteric fever, one; and erysipelas, five.

Small Pox.—Both attacks occurred in one of a row of fairly good cottages at Cookham Dean, during April, the infection having been taken by the first patient (a young man) when attending the funeral of a relative at Egham. The deceased person had not however had the disease, but the conveyance used by the friends on the occasion was driven by a man (from Staines) who, as was afterwards ascertained, had small pox in his own family at the time; and it may be added that a second person (residing in Egham) was also infected at the same funeral—(see report on the Windsor District.)

In the case at Cookham Dean, a trained nurse was put in charge, and every necessary precaution being very carefully

carried out, there was no spread of disease beyond the cottage, but the patient's mother, who lived with him, was also infected. Both, however, recovered.

Scarlet Fever.—Early in February a few mild cases of this complaint were notified at Cookham Dean, Waltham St. Lawrence, and White Waltham (at the last-named two places it had been present since the previous November); and they cropped up occasionally in the same localities till near the end of April, when they ceased entirely until late in September. In the following fortnight, cases were notified in three families living at Cookham Dean, and in one each at Bray and Shottesbrook; but there was no further extension of infection. In all, twenty-five attacks were notified in fourteen families, all ending in recovery.

Diphtheria.—This disease was the only one of the zymotic class that assumed a serious aspect during the year, forty-three attacks being notified in thirty-four families, and resulting in ten deaths. Commencing at the beginning of the year, and running concurrently with a corresponding outbreak in the borough, it continued to crop up with occasional short intervals till its close. At the end of 1892 it had appeared, with fatal results, at a couple of houses in Cookham, and some children of a family living near were sent over on a visit to Holyport, where one who had been at one of the infected houses fell ill and died early in January. Shortly afterwards a fatal attack occurred at the National School-house at Holyport, and the schools were closed as soon as it was notified, nor were they re-opened until their sanitary arrangements were entirely reconstructed in accordance with my advice, and a fresh water supply laid on from the mains of the Maidenhead Company. Further cases were notified at about the same time both at Holyport, Littlewick, Maidenhead Thicket, and Cookham, eleven families in all being attacked and six cases ending fatally. After an interval of two months it appeared again in May; during which month it was notified in four families living

in and near Cookham; and from time to time it recurred in the same neighbourhoods as before, resulting in four more deaths, three of which were in June and July, with one in September. Each case was enquired into by me, and the best available precautions were adopted to stop the extension of the disease. Notwithstanding very careful cleansing and disinfection, and the entire reconstruction of the sanitary arrangements of two of the houses invaded early in the year, it reappeared in both after intervals of about five and ten months, without any fresh introduction of infection that could be ascertained, and it seems most probable that some infected article or other had been insufficiently disinfected (if at all) at the time of the earlier attacks, and had retained its power of spreading disease, even for several months, when favourable conditions were present. In the three months, May to July inclusive, twelve families were attacked, and during the remainder of the year eleven more were invaded, but no additional deaths occurred.

Only one case of enteric fever was notified, the house in which it occurred was in fairly good sanitary condition, but there was some reason to suspect the illness might have been contracted elsewhere.

The birth registered in the year were: M. 129, F. 122, total 251, and the deaths amounted to 109, to which twelve have to be added, viz.: Union House, nine; Cottage Hospital, County Asylum, and Reading Hospital, one each, of previous residents in the district, making the "corrected" number M. 63, F. 53, total 121, being 48·2 % of the number of births, to which the infantile deaths (under one year) were in the very low ratio of 6·8%. The rates per 1,000 of the estimated population were also exceedingly low, both as regards births and deaths, viz.: births 24·6, deaths 11·8, the first being nearly the same as in 1892, but the last-named 4·5 below the corresponding rate of that year.—see Tables IV.-VI.

In addition to the ten deaths from diphtheria, there were two

each from measles and diarrhoea, making fourteen in all, or 11·6% of those from all causes, and at the rate of 1·4 per 1,000.

These zymotic deaths occurred chiefly among children under five years old (ten), accounting for 30·3% of the deaths at this age period.

Consumption was fatal to only six persons during the year, the death rate from the disease being but 0·6 per 1,000, and equal to a percentage of 4·9% of the mortality from all causes.

Pulmonary Inflammations accounted for twenty-two deaths, with a rate of 2·2 and a ratio of 18·2% of those from all causes. This is but little more than half the mortality of the preceding year from these attacks, which were then fatal to thirty-seven persons.

The wasting and convulsive diseases of children under five years old occasioned fifteen deaths, or 45·4 % of all those occurring at this age, and 12·4 % of those at all ages. The death rate for this class was 1·5.

Thirteen inquests were held during the year, all but two being on deaths from accidental violence (four) or drowning (five) and from suicidal drowning (two); the remaining two were from "natural causes."

MAIDENHEAD URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 2,560 acres, containing 2,071 inhabited houses, occupied as 2,136 separate tenements, and a population of 10,607 at the census of 1891. From the recently published details of the census, it appears that there are in the district 600 tenements which have not exceeding four rooms each, of which thirty-two have only a single room, ninety-six are two-roomed, and sixty-four have three rooms apiece. Of the one-roomed tenements, all but four are occupied by one or at most two inmates, while five of the two-roomed ones have five or more

occupants, and thirty-seven of those with four rooms are occupied by large families of from eight to eleven persons.

At the middle of 1893, estimating the increase in the population at the same rate as obtained in the decennial period 1881-91, and deducting the proportion of inmates of the Union House belonging to the rural district, the "corrected" population of the district is 11,144 by calculation, but it is possible that this estimate is rather in excess of the actual number.

During the year 1893 two important matters have been dealt with by the Authority. One is the extension of the sewerage system to the remainder of the borough, viz.: the low-lying eastern part of the town and the higher levels (with Boyne Hill) west of the railway. The scheme has been designed by Mr. N. Lailey, and includes, in addition to the sewers, works at the outfall station for treatment with ferrozone and polarite, as also for pressing the sludge, and for the passing of the effluent over prepared land previous to its discharge into the watercourse. The approval of the Local Government Board was given after the usual public enquiry before one of the Board's Inspectors, Ritchie Walton, Esq., and a contract having been entered into with a local firm for the carrying out and completion of the works within twenty months, at a cost of about £29,000, they have been started, and when brought to completion will accomplish a great, and a greatly needed, improvement in the sanitary condition of all those parts of the district which they affect.

The second is the provision of an iron isolation hospital with two wards, each holding four beds, which has been erected at a cost of a little over £430, in addition to and on part of the land attached to the old wooden hospital huts. I have, however, again to state that the Infectious Diseases Notification Act is still not in operation in the district, and that consequently, when infectious outbreaks occur, only those attacks which medical practitioners notify voluntarily (limited almost entirely to small pox and diphtheria among the poor) come to the knowledge of the sanitary officers, and I cannot but fear that

the persistence of the last-named disease in this district is to a great extent the direct result of the absence of the systematic and early notification which the adoption of the Act would bring about.

There has been a considerable improvement effected as regards the scavenging of the house refuse of the town, the sanitary inspector having been also appointed assistant surveyor in order to bring this important matter under his direction, and in the Norfolk Park district more especially, where there are a large number of intercepting traps between the sewers and the houses, their regular flushing has been placed under his direct control with much benefit to the district.

The inspector, Mr. J. H. Barford, in his annual return of works done, reports 712 premises as inspected and fifty as examined in detail, nuisances having been discovered and abated on seventy-six, relating chiefly to closets, drains, and animals improperly kept, cow- and slaughterhouses, &c.

Flushing apparatus has been provided for forty closets, and ventilating 4-inch shafts for nine soil pipes and drains. The bakehouses (sixteen), piggeries (seventeen), and cowhouses and dairies (eighteen), have been inspected, but as the Dairies and Cowsheds Order is not in operation in the district, there is some difficulty in getting the last-named put into a thoroughly satisfactory condition in all cases. Various premises in an insanitary state have been reported on by me and the necessary works subsequently carried out, but only one house has been closed as unfit for habitation.

During the year small pox has been introduced into the district on three occasions, and in each instance by persons coming to one or other of the common lodging-houses, or by tramps. The first occasion was in February, and as an illustration of the way that infection is taken about the country, I give the facts briefly. The man, a tramp, felt unwell while at Epsom, and at the Union House there he asked (according to his own story) to see the doctor, but was refused as he belonged

to Waltham St. Lawrence in the Cookham Union. He then made his way to Maidenhead and called at the surgery of the district medical officer (to get instructions for admission into the Union) and he detained him until the sanitary inspector had been communicated with, who at once removed him to the hut hospital. The next case occurred in April, and was also that of a tramp who came from Woolwich and through London to Maidenhead, where he was taken ill the day after he arrived; two days later he walked up to the surgery of the medical man who, as in the previous case, wisely detained him till he could be placed under the charge of the inspector for removal to hospital. The next two cases were those of two women living in a common lodging-house; both sickened May 10th, but the source of infection could not be traced. One of the two walked to the doctor's surgery (who dealt with her as with the preceding two) the other went to the relieving officer for an order of admission to the Union House for herself and children, which she obtained and was admitted, being removed the following day to the hospital, as soon as she had been seen by the workhouse medical officer. Then followed a group of six cases, which occurred in another lodging-house. On enquiry it was found that these people had been in the house some little time, occupying part of some detached rooms at the back of it. There were four persons in this one family (hawkers), and the wife and daughter (at the time that the cases first came to the knowledge of the sanitary officers) were found to have nearly recovered from attacks of modified small pox, which had been entirely untreated and disregarded until the more serious illness of the husband led to the doctor being sent for. The whole of them were at once removed by my direction to the hospital, where the man died on the following day. The other two cases occurred in connection with the last preceding ones, at intervals of a week, but there was not any further spread of infection. Arrangements were made, under the sanction of the Sanitary Authority, for all the other inmates

of the lodging-houses to be medically inspected each evening for a clear fortnight subsequent to the removal of those who had been attacked, a little revaccination was done, but in the absence of any compulsory powers in respect of revaccination, but few were willing to submit to the operation. Thorough cleansing and disinfection of the premises was carried out, and no fresh inmates were admitted till this was completed. Infected bedding, &c., to the value of £7 was burnt at this last lodging-house, and of £4 at the one previously referred to.

There were not any attacks subsequently reported.

Diphtheria has been again, as in nearly every year since 1887, the most fatal of the whole group of zymotic diseases occurring in this district, but with a much reduced mortality as compared with the two preceding years, and also with an equal diminution in the number of attacks coming to my knowledge. The earliest cases reported were at Boyne Hill, and were concurrent with a widely spread outbreak of measles. Two out of four attacks were fatal. One or two attacks were notified in each subsequent month of the year, excepting in February. In May, June, and in November and December, they amounted to four, but at no time was any general outbreak notified. Two were cases of adults, but all the others were children not exceeding ten years of age, and generally between four and eight. As in preceding years, enquiry entirely failed to elicit any factor common to them all. Some children did not go to school, while every elementary school in the town had pupils attacked, though naturally the greatest number of cases were associated with the largest schools. There was no common milk or water supply; some were in the sewered and others in the unsewered parts of the district; and even as regards the general sanitary condition of the respective premises, it was found that cases occurred in some which were in fairly good order, and where there was not any indoors drain, sink, or closet; thirty-one attacks were reported in all, and there were nine deaths. The greatest care was taken to exclude all the

children of a family known to be infected from school attendance, and the Authority undertook to pay the cost of medical examination of any children coming to the school whom the master or mistress found to be suffering from any suspicious throat trouble but who had not been seen by a medical man, so that they might be sent home again if found to be suffering from the disease.

The births registered during the year were : M. 182, F. 152, Total 334, and the deaths 171, from which fourteen, viz.: ten in the Union House and four in the Cottage Hospital, have to be deducted as being of non-residents in the district, making the "corrected" numbers M. 94, F. 63, total 157; which gives a death rate of 14.1 per 1,000 on an estimated population of 11,144 at the middle of the year, the birth rate being 30.0, the highest for the year of any district in the sanitary combination, and 3.5 per 1,000 above the mean rate of the whole. The death rate was as much below that of the district in 1892, and it was but a fraction higher than the "mean" of 1893, the mortality amounting only to 47.0% of the births. The deaths of infants and of young children were, however, proportionately in considerable excess, as 10.5% of those born died in their first year, or 22.3% of the deaths at all ages occurred at this age period, and 36.9% under five years, while only 22.3% had passed their sixty-fifth birthday, these proportions being 10.0% above and 12.0% under the respective mean rates for the year.—see Tables IV.-VI.

The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases were twenty-five in number, including, in addition to the nine from diphtheria and one from small pox already referred to, five each from measles and diarrhoea, with three from whooping cough and one from enteric fever (of which last two attacks only were reported). Sixteen of these deaths occurred under the age of five years, being 27.6% of the entire mortality at this period. The rate for this class was 2.2 per 1,000, 15.9% of the deaths at all ages being thus accounted for.

Eight deaths only resulted from consumption, the death rate being 0·7, and the percentage of total mortality 5·1 % in this class.

Pulmonary Inflammations were exactly twice as fatal as the preceding disease. The number in 1893 had been twenty-eight for these complaints.

The wasting and convulsive diseases of children under five years occasioned twenty-eight out of fifty-eight deaths occurring at this age period, or 48 3 % of the whole, and 17·8 % of those at all ages.

Five inquests were held during the year, three on deaths from accidental violence, drowning, and shooting, the other two were from "natural causes."

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 25,176 acres. At the date of the last census the large colleges "Royal Military" and Wellington, which are in the district, were in vacation; and consequently not only the cadets and students, but most of the professors and their families were away for the holidays, so that, though belonging to the regular and settled population of the district, they were not included in the returns. The number enumerated was 13,704, but this includes 629 "special" inmates of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, and these being eliminated for statistical purposes (as also the deaths occurring among them) the "corrected" population is estimated as amounting to 13,240 at the middle of 1893; the colleges also not being taken into account. There were 2,579 inhabited houses in the district, occupied as 2,668 separate tenements, of which 824 had not more than four rooms each. They included twenty-eight one-roomed tenements, twenty-three of which had only one occupant each, though one was returned as having eight in-

mates. Of the seventy-eight two-roomed tenements, nine had five or six, and one, seven persons apiece. Of the 127 three-roomed ones, twenty-two had families of six to ten living in them, while forty-seven of the 591 four-roomed cottages were each occupied by eight or more persons, including eight with large families of ten or eleven each.—see Table II.

Building bye-laws based on the "Model" code have been for a considerable number of years in operation in the parishes of Sandhurst and Binfield, as also in the Bracknell special drainage district, but the Authority does not at present consider it advisable to extend them to the remainder of the district, the result being that in several localities new cottages, and even houses of a better class, are from time to time erected, over the sanitary arrangements of which no control can be exercised, except as to the single matter of the sufficiency of the water supply, and with the result that any defects that are subsequently discovered, or nuisances arising therefrom, have to be remedied with greater difficulty and cost than would have been incurred by better original construction.

The matter of the sewage of Bracknell has progressed somewhat. Mr. Rogers Field having reported on the plans sent in for the proposed works, the preparatory steps have been taken for the necessary enquiry by the Local Government Board's Inspector; but with the exception of a small part of this village no part of the district has any system of sewerage. Over some of the outlying parts of Bracknell, viz.: New-found-out, Broad Lanes, Church Road, and Bullbrook, there has been an extension of the mains of the Wokingham Water Company, as also at Nowell Green and Warfield Street, the sanitary inspector, Mr. Harry Lloyd, having reported as to the insufficiency of the water supply of those localities; but at Wood End—Winkfield, which was also reported on in the same sense, the Authority could not see their way to have the water mains laid, the houses being so scattered and the expense too heavy in proportion.

Thirty-five houses have been reported as unfit for habitation, under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act (mostly at Cock-a-Dobbie, in Sandhurst parish, and Red Rose, Binfield), after inspection by the inspector and myself. One of these was closed, but the remainder have been put into a passably satisfactory condition.

The sanitary inspector reports 1,126 premises as inspected during the year. Nuisances were found to exist on 226 (see Table VI.), and they were abated without the necessity for taking proceedings to enforce the notices given. Fifty-seven cowhouses, &c., were visited, and the regulations are satisfactorily complied with, only four cases of negligence being reported. I had to report one bakehouse, with shop and dwellinghouse, as being in such a condition as to be quite unfit for occupation, and it has been demolished and new buildings erected voluntarily by the owner of the property.

The Blackwater river having been thoroughly cleansed by the Sanitary Authorities of the districts through which it passes, the ditches, which discharge land drainage, &c., into it within this district, have also been cleansed under the inspector's direction, and the lessees of the Royal Military College Gasworks have considerably improved their premises, from which a good deal of refuse matter had hitherto got into the stream; but the War Office Authorities have not done anything to improve the sewage farm, &c., belonging to the College, which is still in an unsatisfactory state as regards the effluent.

There is not an isolation hospital or public disinfecting apparatus provided for the district, but the "Notification" Act is in force, and every reported attack of infectious illness is enquired into and supervised, proper precautions being enforced until it is terminated and the premises disinfected. Ninety notifications were received during the year. They included scarlet fever, thirty-one; diphtheria, nine; enteric fever, seven; with one of puerperal fever, and forty-two of erysipelas; nearly

half of the last-named were reported from Bracknell and its immediate neighbourhood, as had been the case in previous years.

Scarlet Fever has throughout the year appeared only in a sporadic form, and in hardly any instance has it spread beyond the house first invaded (except at Bracknell, where there was a limited outbreak in the early summer), nor has it been practicable to ascertain the source of infection. The great majority of the attacks were of a mild character, but three proved fatal. One of these occurred in a poor and insanitary, but isolated, cottage, situated in the middle of a field, in which during the year 1892 there had been cases of enteric fever, the premises having been cleansed and disinfected subsequent thereto. The other two deaths were in one family at Winkfield, the attacks being probably due to infection taken at school.

Diphtheria.—Seven of the nine cases reported during the year occurred at the Priory Hospital, Ascot, the infection having been brought from London by a child received into the institution from one of the London hospitals under the following circumstances: The girl had been admitted into the hospital in question to undergo tracheotomy for the diphtheritic attack from which she was suffering; she was discharged at the end of five weeks apparently convalescent, and in the opinion of the hospital authorities free from infection. It was stated that, with the exception of a pair of boots, all the clothing in which she left the hospital was fresh, indeed it was said by her relatives to have been new, but on more close personal enquiry into the matter I ascertained from the mother that a hat and jacket which she had been wearing up to the time the illness began, and also some toys and books that she had had while in hospital, were taken down to Ascot; and further, that no disinfection or fumigation had been carried out at the house where she lived or to the clothes referred to. She went to Ascot in company with another child, the two eating chestnuts together and sharing the same fruit. Some eight or ten days

later this second child developed diphtheria, and her attack proved fatal; the infection spread in the ward and there were seven attacks. The history is not without interest, as shewing the persistence of infectiousness in this complaint and its probable diffusion by means of clothing, books, &c., under the conditions named.

Enteric Fever.—Three of the seven notified attacks were isolated ones; the first occurred in a good house at Crowthorne, but on enquiry it appeared that the sewage was pumped upon the garden regularly, though not in a proper way, as I found it saturated in places with stagnant sewage; but no history of known exposure to specific infection was obtainable. The second attack was an imported one, and in the third the patient was not seen by the medical man certifying during life, nor was any satisfactory history obtainable. In September and October a group of four attacks was notified at the lower part of Bracknell and in the Binfield Road. The sanitary condition of none of these premises was satisfactory as regards drainage and closet arrangements, which however were *not* in common, and the water supply was good, being from the water company's mains. Some improvements were carried out as regards the first-named, but proper sewerage only will meet the requirements of the case.

The registered births for the year were: M. 189, F. 179, total 368, and the deaths 155, to which four deaths in the County Lunatic Asylum and seven in Reading Hospital have to be added of previous residents in the district, while twenty-one deaths of inmates of Broadmoor Asylum, and four in the Priory Hospital, have to be deducted as not belonging to it, making the "corrected" number M. 73, F. 68, total 141, being only 38·3% of the year's births, and at the rate of 10·6 per 1,000 on the estimated population of 13,240. The birth rate was 27·8, and slightly higher than the "mean rate" for the year, while the death rate was lower than it has ever been (with one exception) since 1873, and 3·6 below the mean;

those of infants in their first year being but 8·1 % of those at all ages.—see Tables IV.-VI.

Zymotic diseases caused ten deaths, including those above referred to, with five from diarrhœa and one from whooping cough. The rate was 0·7, and the percentage to “all causes” 7·1.

Consumption accounted for eleven, with corresponding rate and percentage of 0·8 and 7·8.

Lung Inflammations (twenty) and the wasting and convulsive diseases of children under five (nineteen) were considerably fewer than in 1892, and the respective rates and percentages of total mortality about double those of the preceding two classes.

In addition to the inquests which are held on all deaths that occur in Broadmoor Asylum, there were two on cases of accidental drowning and one on suicidal poisoning.

WINDSOR RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 20,152 acres; population at the census of 1891, 23,335; number of inhabited houses 4,502. These were occupied as 4,853 separate tenements, of which 1,642 contained not exceeding four rooms each. Of this number, 115 were one-roomed, and eighty-four of these had but a single inmate; and twenty-six, two or three apiece. Out of 243 having two rooms, 190 had not more than one to three occupants, while in eleven there were from six to eight in family. In those with three rooms (244) twenty-seven came within the last-named density of occupation, and five had nine or ten inmates each, a limit which included twenty-seven of the four-roomed ones, and was exceeded by them—see Table II.—in six instances.

The parishes of Egham and Thorpe, having an area of 9,349 acres, and a population of 10,736, are in Surrey, the rest of the district being in Berks; and excluding those inmates of

public institutions who do not belong to the district, the "corrected" population is estimated at 24,148 to the middle of 1893, of whom 11,094 are in the Surrey parishes.

This district still remains entirely unsewered, except as to certain parts of Clewer, where some houses and streets in the neighbourhood of the borough sewers have been drained into them by private arrangement.

The frequently recurring nuisances at Clewer, resulting from the discharge of overflow slop sewage into the roadside ditches, have again been a cause of complaint; and although temporarily removed by their being thoroughly cleared out, the abatement *is only temporary*. The Sanitary Authority having successfully negotiated with the Borough for permission to enter their main outfall sewer, a scheme for the sewerage of Clewer (rural) and Dedworth was prepared by Mr. Menzies, and an enquiry was held by Mr. Arnold Taylor, an Inspector of the Local Government Board, evidence being tendered in favour of, and also in opposition to, the plan proposed. The decision of the Local Government Board had not been given by the end of the year, but it has been received since and their approval was withheld. The small strips of garden ground attached to the cottages which constitute the majority of the dwellinghouses in the rural portion of Clewer and of Dedworth, render it however quite impracticable to deal properly with the sewage thereon, and I fear that the very serious nuisances which have arisen year by year as the result of the existing state of things, will still continue to recur until some proper and sufficient sewerage is provided for the locality.

Building bye-laws, based on the "Model" code, are in force in the district, and as they are carefully observed and carried out, all new houses, of whatever class, are up to a moderate standard of structural sanitary efficiency, and what is practicable is done to improve that of the older ones; but I have not thought it desirable to report as absolutely unfit for habitation, many which I consider to be barely habitable, on account of

the difficulty the tenants would have in getting accommodation elsewhere.

The condition of the water supply has had a good deal of attention, and analyses have been made by me of twelve samples, taken mostly from wells at South Ascot, and Sunninghill, Egham, and Thorpe. The results of examination were not satisfactory as regards any one of the number, the closing of six wells being advised and the cleansing of the others. Fresh supplies have been provided for sixty-nine premises in the Berks and for twenty-one in the Surrey parishes.

The sanitary inspector, Mr. Wm. Menzies, in his return for the year, reports 778 premises as inspected in the whole district, 273 being in Egham and Thorpe. Nuisances were found on 195, of which eighty-nine were in the last-named parishes; by the end of the year all but eighteen had been abated.—(see Table VI.)

Proceedings were taken to obtain closing orders in respect of cottages reported on as unfit for habitation in the previous year. With few exceptions, there was no serious opposition to the application of the Sanitary Authority, and the Justices made the requisite orders as regards the twenty-eight premises concerned.

A very large part of the sanitary work of the year has arisen out of considerable outbreaks of infectious illness, and especially of small pox, of which last disease some fifty attacks were notified by the medical men attending the cases; the total number of notifications of infectious illness received under the Act being, for the respective divisions of the district, as follows, viz. :—

	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.
Berks Parishes ...	39	63	8	4	2	16
Surrey „ ...	11	92	17	4	2	5

every case being visited and supervised, and the greater part of the small pox patients being removed to hospital for treatment.

BERKS PARISHES.—Small Pox.—Early in February a tramp was admitted into the casual wards at the Union House, and was found on the following day to have the complaint out upon him; he had slept in the Union House at Slough the preceding night. There was no spread of infection from this case as he was at once isolated. Early in the last week of March, a group of attacks was notified at a "Home" for destitute boys in Clewer, the infection had probably been brought into it by the two latest arrivals (children from Wapping, London), who were among the earliest to be attacked. The Sister at the head of the "Home" immediately engaged a couple of large, unoccupied houses, which fortunately were close at hand, and removed all the other inmates to them, leaving only the boys already attacked at the "Home," to which any of the others who sickened subsequently were taken back at once. All those removed to these houses were also revaccinated. There were, however, eight attacks among the boys, and the matron took the infection as well, all falling ill within the first week of the outbreak. About the same time, there was another case at the Union House, among the tramps received into the casual ward; and by the middle of April, attacks began to be notified in the part of Clewer nearest the borough, where also the disease had then made its appearance. At the end of April, four or five cases occurred at houses in the neighbourhood of the "Home" already referred to, and as proper isolation in their own houses was impracticable, arrangements were entered into for the removal of these patients to the "Home" for treatment; but as it was found that the number of patients increased rapidly, the Authority decided to provide a fully-equipped tent hospital, on land kindly placed at their disposal by Mr. G. H. Long, which was convenient of access and yet well isolated. This work was pushed forward with the greatest possible rapidity, a nursing staff provided, and the patients were removed thereto. There were (excluding the tramp cases) seven attacks notified in the last week of March (all at the "Home"). In April,

notifications were received of seven cases from houses in Clewer and Dedworth. In May there were thirteen, and five additional up to the middle of June, after which only one further attack occurred (in Old Windsor), on July 10th.

SURREY PARISHES.—The earliest attack in this part of the district occurred at Thorpe, late in February, the patient taking the infection from a tramp who had been going about the village (the marks on his face attracting attention), and who called at his cottage. He probably also infected a schoolgirl, living in another part of the village (Thorpe), as she was attacked on the same day as the man just referred to, with what was taken for chicken pox, and in her turn she infected other members of her family; but it was not until the last days of March that medical advice was obtained, and the true nature of the attacks ascertained. A nurse was placed in charge of the first patient, and subsequently of the others; and as additional attacks were notified in Egham and the Hythe, another smaller, but equally well-equipped, tent hospital was put up in a meadow, kindly placed at the disposal of the Authority by Mr. Leigh Bennett. Eleven cases, in eight families, were notified between the last weeks of February and May, one being that of a relative of a person referred to in the report on the Cookham district as having taken the infection, as did this man, by riding to a funeral in an infected conveyance. Two other cases were those of gipsies found to be suffering from the disease while camping out on the towing path opposite Magna Charta island. In view of the risk of the infection being spread by the large numbers of tramps, &c., attending Ascot races, I obtained the consent of the Authority to the putting up of a bell tent on land placed at their disposal by the Crown authorities (in a very isolated place), to which any such persons shewing evident marks of the disease might be temporarily taken, and the police were instructed by the Chief Constable, Col. Blandy, to keep watch for any case of the kind. One of the men employed at the hospitals was constantly kept

in charge of the tent throughout the race week, but no case was reported, as the action of the Authority in adopting this precaution, and in having removed the gipsies previously referred to into hospital, would probably not be without effect in keeping away from the races those who would have had occasion to expect to be dealt with in the same way. At the close of these outbreaks, the hospital tents and all their contents were thoroughly disinfected, and a building erected (with a separate entrance from the road) on land at the Union House for their storage. It should be added that throughout the entire outbreak, both in Clewer and Egham, every effort was made to promote revaccination in the infected localities—and with fair success. There were three deaths among the fifty patients coming under treatment for the disease.

Scarlet Fever.—Throughout nearly the whole year this complaint has been more or less prevalent in both the Berks and the Surrey parishes, but in the former, two-thirds of the sixty-three attacks notified occurred in the three summer months, while the majority of the ninety-two notified in the latter were in the last four months of the year. Although the complaint was fatal to seven children, by far the greater number of the 155 attacks notified were of a very mild type, and this fact accounts probably to a great extent for the persistence of the disease and the endemic character it assumed; there being, beyond doubt, a large number of cases which never had any medical attendance and were never notified, while in many, where a doctor was called in and the usual notification made, there was extreme difficulty in getting the friends to carry out the necessary precautions against the spread of infection. One instance occurred at an inn in Egham, in which the innkeeper persisted in denying that the attack notified was scarlet fever at all, although it was notified as such by two different medical men who had been called in by him, and he to a great extent disregarded the instructions given, carrying on his business and receiving persons to sleep in his inn without adopting any

proper precautions against the risk of spreading the disease ; but after a good deal of consideration, the Authority, to whom I fully reported the facts, decided not to take proceedings in this case, in view probably of the possible failure to obtain a conviction in case the evidence obtainable should be held insufficient in point of strict law.

Diphtheria was notified eight times in Clewer and Sunninghill during the spring and autumn, and there were seventeen attacks in the Surrey parishes in the early and the latter months of the year, resulting in all in nine deaths ; but there was not any general outbreak, nor could any of the attacks notified be traced to direct infection from a previous case, and they had not any conditions of drainage, water, or milk supply in common.

Eight attacks of enteric fever (two being fatal) were notified during the year, being four in Berks and four in Surrey, but the cases were sporadic ones, and there was not any ascertainable history of exposure to, nor did infection spread in any instance.

The births registered during the year were : M. 338, F. 317, total 655, being 367 in Berks and 288 in Surrey, the total deaths amounting to 395, of which 209 and 186 were in the two counties respectively. Corrections have to be made as regards the deaths occurring in the Sanatorium at Virginia Water (thirty), in St. Andrew's Hospital, Clewer (five), and those of inmates of the Union House not belonging to the rural district (sixteen), which have to be deducted ; while three of previous residents, but who died in Reading Hospital or the County Lunatic Asylum, have to be added. The "corrected" total is therefore, M. 169, F. 178, total 347, being at the rate of 14·4 of the corrected population (24,148) estimated to the middle of the year. They amounted to 53·0% of the registered births, the rate for which was 27·1 per 1,000, both rates being slightly above the year's "mean rate." Forty-one deaths resulted from the chief zymotic diseases, viz.: small pox, three ; scarlet fever, seven ; diphtheria, nine ; enteric fever, two ; measles, twelve ;

and diarrhœa, eight. Half this mortality occurred among children under five years of age, or 21·7% of that from all causes at this age period. The rate per 1,000 living was 1·7, and the percentage of total deaths 11·8%.—see Tables IV.-VI.

Consumption accounted for twenty-seven deaths, with a rate and percentage to deaths from “all causes” of 1·1 and 7·8% respectively.

Pulmonary Inflammations were fatal to forty-four persons, of whom fifteen were children under five. The death rate in this class was 1·8, and 12·7% of the total mortality resulted therefrom.

The wasting and convulsive diseases of young children caused thirty-nine deaths, the rate being 1·6 and the percentage to deaths at all ages 11·2%; but 42·4% of the mortality at this age period is thus accounted for, as is 21·7% by infantile zymotic attacks, amounting in all to two-thirds of the total deaths under five years of age.

Sixteen inquests were held during the year—being six in the Berks and ten in the Surrey parishes—nine of the deaths being referred to “natural causes”; and of the rest, three to suicide, two to accident, with one case of accidental drowning and one of homicide.

TABLES
OF
STATISTICS,
1893.

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. 1893.

TABLE I.

† In the columns marked thus (†) the deaths in Hospitals, in the Public Lunatic Asylums, and in Union Houses are distributed in the respective Districts according to previous residence; those of persons not belonging to any of them being altogether excluded from calculation.

* The boundaries of the Abingdon Registration District and of the Rural and Urban Sanitary Districts (which are contained in it) not being the same, the Census, 1892, return for the former (viz.: 19,612) is 1,084 in excess of the populations of the two Sanitary Districts (18,528) at the same date.

SANITARY DISTRICTS.	Corrected Population of Sanitary Districts Census of 1893.†	Births Registered 1893.	Corrected Deaths, 1893.†	Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 living.																			
				1874.†	1875.†	1876.†	1877.†	1878.†	1879.†	1880.†	1881.†	1882.†	1883.†	1884.†	1885.†	1886.†	1887.†	1888.†	1889.†	1890.†	1891.†	1892.†	1893.†
NEWBURY RURAL	10,614	253	174	19.7	24.2	16.7	19.6	19.7	16.5	16.8	16.5	17.4	16.1	15.2	19.6	16.5	17.0	16.4	13.3	16.1	22.1	17.2	16.4
„ URBAN	11,076	302	215	18.8	19.0	18.2	19.4	22.1	18.3	20.6	17.0	17.9	19.5	16.7	17.5	18.5	15.8	19.8	15.0	17.9	21.8	22.0	19.4
HUNGERFORD RURAL	16,820	490	229	15.4	19.2	16.1	16.5	17.7	17.6	16.6	16.0	17.0	18.3	19.0	17.7	18.0	19.2	17.8	15.7	16.1	19.1	18.1	13.6
ABINGDON RURAL*	11,955	328	154	17.9	19.9	16.7	17.2	18.3	18.8	16.6	16.2	16.1	16.4	18.1	14.5	15.5	14.7	13.8	14.7	14.5	13.7	16.2	12.9
„ URBAN*	6,411	164	100	21.2	22.2	21.4	23.2	22.1	22.1	17.8	15.4	16.4	17.5	20.5	17.4	19.2	17.5	22.1	17.5	17.6	14.9	18.4	15.6
WALLINGFORD RURAL	11,324	288	179	17.8	19.5	16.0	15.8	17.0	20.6	18.4	14.7	15.5	16.6	18.1	16.8	17.9	20.5	13.5	15.2	15.1	17.7	20.2	15.1
„ URBAN	2,894	77	46	18.7	20.6	16.5	16.0	22.3	21.4	17.2	15.7	24.9	13.7	21.7	15.3	21.9	25.3	23.5	15.3	16.2	17.5	18.6	15.9
BRADFIELD RURAL	18,387	487	232	16.5	17.8	15.7	16.3	15.8	18.0	17.8	15.2	13.8	18.1	15.2	16.2	16.0	15.6	13.1	12.4	14.0	17.5	14.3	12.6
COOKHAM RURAL	10,211	251	121	16.2	18.9	15.1	16.2	17.3	18.1	15.1	12.2	14.9	14.1	18.1	20.0	15.2	15.9	14.1	16.9	16.2	16.6	16.3	11.8
MAIDENHEAD URBAN	11,144	334	157	12.7	20.8	14.8	17.2	15.5	17.5	14.0	12.7	19.3	17.0	13.2	18.3	16.2	16.2	14.8	10.9	13.5	19.6	17.5	14.1
EASTHAMPTON RURAL	13,240	368	141	11.1	14.9	10.6	12.7	14.3	13.3	14.7	12.8	15.5	14.4	12.2	14.3	12.3	12.1	12.5	11.3	14.8	14.1	12.8	10.6
WINDSOR RURAL	24,148	655	347	14.5	18.0	18.8	16.1	17.5	14.8	17.2	14.3	14.8	16.3	14.3	14.2	16.2	12.3	13.3	13.1	13.8	13.9	12.6	14.4
(COMBINED DISTRICT.) TOTAL ...	148,225	3,997	2,087	Mean Rates 17.2	19.6	16.3	16.7	17.7	17.5	16.9	14.9	16.0	16.8	16.3	16.5	16.4	15.8	14.8	13.9	15.1	17.1	16.4	14.0

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. 1893.

TABLE II.

Return of Number of Inhabited Houses, and of Tenements in Sanitary Districts, each containing under five rooms, with the number of Persons living in the same;
compiled from the Registrar General's Returns of the Census of 1891.

NAMES OF SANITARY DISTRICTS.	TOTAL NO. OF HOUSES.		Number of separate Tenements.	Population, excluding "special" inmates of Institutions.	Number of Tenements each having less than five Rooms.		NUMBER OF PERSONS OCCUPYING TENEMENTS.								NAMES OF SANITARY DISTRICTS.	TOTAL NO. OF HOUSES.		Number of separate Tenements.	Population, excluding "special" inmates of Institutions.	Number of Tenements each having less than five rooms.		NUMBER OF PERSONS OCCUPYING TENEMENTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Inhabited.	Empty and Building.					1	2	3	4	5	5-10	over 10	Inhabited.		Empty and Building.	1					2	3	4	5	5-10	over 10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
NEWBURY RURAL ...	2456	151	2489	10675	Tenements—1 Room ...	7	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tenements—1 Room ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. 1893.

TABLE III.

Tables of Population, Registered Births, and of New Cases of Infectious Sickness coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1893, classified according to Diseases and Ages.
The Infectious Diseases Notification Act is in force in every District except as otherwise stated.

NAMES OF SANITARY DISTRICTS AND OF COUNTY DIVISIONS OF THE SAME			POPULATION AT ALL AGES.**		Registered Births.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.										NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.										MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
			Census 1891.	Corrected Esti- mate to middle of 1893.		Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	FEVERS.						Cholera.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	FEVERS.						Cholera.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
										Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Typhus.								Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
NEWBURY RURAL ...	Berkshire Parishes ...	10454	10675	10614	M. 126	F. 127	...	28	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Removed to Isolation Hospital on Wasb Common.

† Removed to Cottage Hospital.

‡ Removed to Temporary Isolation Hospital at Cholsey.

§ Removed to Isolation Hospital within district.

|| Removed to Isolation Hospital Tents at Clewer.

¶ Removed to Isolation Hospital Tents at Thorpe.

** In the Column "Corrected Estimated Population 1893," the Special Inmates of Hospitals and of Lunatic Asylums have been excluded, and the Pauper Inmates of Union Houses have been distributed to the Sanitary Districts included in the Union in proportion to their respective populations.



BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. 1893.

TABLE IV "A."

TABLE OF DEATHS REGISTERED during the year 1893, in the Combined Rural and Urban Sanitary District of Berkshire, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities—as to Counties of Berks, Hants, Oxon, Surrey, and Wilts.

NAMES OF SANITARY DISTRICTS AND OF COUNTY DIVISIONS OF THE SAME.		MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.																															
		At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Influenza.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	*(Under 5 years)		All other Diseases.	TOTAL.
													Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.																				Wasting Diseases.	Convulsive Diseases.		
NEWBURY RURAL ...	{	Berkshire Parishes	152	21	10	11	5	36	69	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	5	10	8	27	16	4	12	8	54	152				
		Parish of Newtown, Hants. ...	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4			
NEWBURY URBAN ...	...		227	43	30	10	8	64	72	2	3	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	2	2	1	2	14	16	41	18	4	23	10	70	227				
HUNGERFORD RURAL	{	Berkshire Parishes	127	22	7	7	4	41	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	6	13	13	8	14	4	59	127				
		Wiltshire Parishes (and 1 death in Combe, Hants.)	99 *1	18 *1	6	5	2	23	45	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	1	9	20	4	11 *1	4	37 *1	99 *1	100			
ABINGDON RURAL ...	{	Berkshire Parishes	117	25	10	11	6	25	40	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	5	...	1	1	3	8	11	13	1	13	5	46	117					
		Oxon Parishes	20	6	1	3	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	1	11	20					
ABINGDON URBAN ...	...	... ..	113	21	7	7	4	26	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	3	8	22	13	1	10	1	47	113					
WALLINGFORD RURAL	{	Berkshire Parishes	123	19	3	2	6	45	48	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	6	7	14	12	3	10	4	56	123					
		Oxon Parishes	74	9	4	...	4	24	33	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	8	9	10	3	2	2	31	74					
WALLINGFORD URBAN	...	... ..	60	8	2	1	5	18	26	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	9	9	7	3	1	7	16	60						
BRADFIELD RURAL ...	{	Berkshire Parishes	191	29	11	18	11	53	69	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	2	...	...	1	11	15	31	22	8	13	3	73	191					
		Oxon Parishes	24	5	1	2	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	1	1	...	11	24					
COOKHAM RURAL ...	...	... ..	109	16	16	6	5	31	35	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	3	...	3	4	6	17	10	10	10	5	26	109					
MAIDENHEAD URBAN	...	... ..	171	35	24	11	12	49	40	1	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	3	5	5	...	2	12	8	22	27	3	15	13	38	171					
EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL...	...	... ..	155	30	9	5	9	54	48	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	1	...	3	5	13	21	16	4	15	4	60	155					
WINDSOR RURAL ...	{	Berkshire Parishes	209	37	10	9	10	72	71	3	2	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	6	3	...	10	8	21	25	19	4	17	7	73	209					
		Surrey Parishes	186	23	23	16	10	72	42	1	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	2	2	...	...	8	13	22	12	4	6	9	86	186					

* "Wasting Diseases" (under 5 years) include:—Scrofula, Rickets, Tabes, Marasmus, Debility, Want of Breast Milk, Premature Birth and Malformations.
 "Convulsive Diseases" include:—Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, Laringismus, and Teething.

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. 1893.

TABLE IV "B."

TABLE OF "CORRECTED" DEATHS occurring during the Year 1893, in the Combined Rural and Urban Sanitary District of Berkshire, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities, showing also the estimated "corrected" Population of such Localities, and the Deaths in Public Institutions therein.

[illegible]

* "Wasting Diseases" (under 5 years) include:—Scrofula, Rickets, Tabes, Marasmus, Debility, Want of Breast Milk, Premature Birth and Malformations.

"Convulsive Diseases" include :—Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, Laryngismus, and Teething.

† Excluding Broadmoor "special" inmates and Colleges.

TABLE V.

SANITARY DISTRICTS.	Birth Rate per 1,000 living.	Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 living.	Percentage Rate of Corrected Deaths to Births.	Percentage Rate of Corrected Deaths under 1 year to Births.	Percentage of Total Corrected Mortality occurring at various Ages.						
					Under 1 year	1 to 5	TOTAL Under 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	Over 65
NEWBURY RURAL	23.8	16.4	68.8	8.3	12.1	5.7	17.8	6.9	2.9	22.4	50.0
" URBAN	27.3	19.4	71.2	14.2	20.0	13.9	33.9	4.6	2.8	27.4	31.2
HUNGERFORD RURAL...	29.1	13.6	46.7	8.4	17.3	5.7	23.6	5.2	2.6	28.8	39.7
ABINGDON RURAL...	27.4	12.9	46.9	9.4	20.1	7.8	27.9	9.1	4.5	22.0	36.3
" URBAN	25.6	15.6	61.0	12.8	21.0	6.0	27.0	7.0	6.0	21.0	39.0
WALLINGFORD RURAL	25.4	15.1	59.3	9.7	16.4	4.1	20.5	1.2	2.9	31.0	44.4
" URBAN	23.7	15.9	67.0	11.6	17.4	4.3	21.7	2.2	10.1	32.6	32.6
BRADFELD RURAL	26.5	12.6	47.6	7.4	15.5	5.6	21.1	9.5	6.0	29.3	34.1
COOKHAM RURAL	24.6	11.8	48.2	6.8	14.0	13.2	27.2	5.0	4.1	28.9	34.7
MAIDENHEAD URBAN ...	30.0	14.1	47.0	10.5	22.3	14.6	36.9	7.0	5.7	28.0	22.3
EASTHAMPESTEAD RURAL	27.8	10.6	38.3	8.1	21.3	6.4	26.7	2.8	5.6	33.3	30.5
WINDSOR RURAL	27.1	14.4	53.0	9.0	17.0	9.5	26.5	6.9	5.2	33.7	27.7
MEAN RATES FOR 1893 ...	26.5	14.0	53.1	9.4	17.7	8.3	26.0	6.0	4.5	28.7	34.8
MEAN RATES FOR 1892 ...	25.9	16.4	63.3	10.4	16.4	9.0	25.4	3.9	3.9	29.1	36.9
" " 1891 ...	26.4	17.1	64.7	11.4	17.6	9.2	26.8	3.9	4.8	22.9	41.6
" " 1890 ...	26.5	15.1	57.0	9.6	16.8	9.4	26.2	4.3	4.6	24.1	40.8

Deaths in Hospitals, in Union Houses, and in Public Lunatic Asylums are distributed in the respective Sanitary Districts according to previous residence. See Note TABLE I.

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. 1893.

TABLE VII.

Returns, by Inspectors of Nuisances, of Sanitary Works carried out in the Year 1893.

Name of District	Newbury Rural	Newbury Urban	Hungerford Rural	Abingdon Rural	Abingdon Urban	Wallingford Rural	Wallingford Urban	Bradfield Rural	Cookham Rural	Maidenhead Urban	East-hampstead Rural	Windsor Rural	TOTAL.
Acreage	42,866	1,829	96,429	54,558	730.	42,317	380	64,370	27,803	2,123	27,033	19,929	380,367
Name of Inspector of Nuisances... ..	W. Church.	E. A. Stickland.	J. Pinniger.	D. J. Dixon.	G. Winship.	S. C. Johns.	S. C. Johns.	T. Windle.	G. A. Millin.	J. H. Barford.	H. Lloyd.	W. Menzies.	
Sanitary Districts in more than one County	...	...	Berks. Wilts.	Berks. Oxon.	...	Berks. Oxon.	...	Berks. Oxon.	...	...	...	Berks. Surrey	
1. No. of Premises visited	831	755	1048 1006	623 374	172	504. 294	263	1039 107	179	712	1126	505 273	9811
2. „ Inspections for Sanitary Survey	...	315	... ..	183 164	...	... ..	...	... ..	...	50	27	3 4	749
3. „ Complaints to Sanitary Authority ... ..	...	...	... ..	2 2	...	... ..	...	22 6	15	5	8	3 ...	63
4. „ Nuisances reported	132	54	125 104	460 273	15	89 77	38	115 9	40	78	226	106 89	2030
5. „ Formal Notices served	8	54	52 43	308 230	6	... ..	...	4 ...	6	43	62	8 4	828
6. „ Summonses heard before Justices	4	3	... ..	... 1	...	... ..	...	... ..	1	...	...	14 16	39
7. Nuisances abated (No. of Premises)	126	54	114 94	440 263	15	28 63	38	92 9	53	76	221	94 83	1863
8. { As to Privies	29	4	42 30	116 73	8	4 22	...	26 2	17	43	43	50 36	547
9. { „ Drains	16	40	9 9	39 30	6	6 3	...	25 2	6	51	21	2 9	274
10. { „ Pigs or other animals	8	6	1 1	32 9	...	1 2	5	3 1	...	2	14	3 1	89
11. { „ Cow-, Slaughter-, & Bake-houses	7	1	1 2	1 2	...	... ..	6	... ..	...	4	7	8 ...	39
12. { „ Deficient or impure water	7	2	7 5	10 10	1	8 19	...	2 ...	1	12	42	71 21	218
13. { „ Foul, dilapidated, and over-crowded houses	29	2	15 8	123 44	...	7 13	5	18 ...	21	...	52	5 4	346
14. { „ Houses closed as unfit for habitation	3	...	2 9	6 ...	...	... 4	...	5 ...	...	1	1	14 14	59
15. { „ Polluted ditches, streams, &c.	13	3	10 3	31 32	...	2 ...	...	17 ...	8	1	42	10 2	172
16. { „ Other nuisances	33	...	1 6	89 63	...	... ..	...	10 2	...	11	...	2 ...	217
17. { No. of premises disinfected on account of infectious diseases... ..	26	15	33 33	6 15	3	29 3	...	56 2	23	32	15	68 45	404
18. { „ Samples of water, &c. sent to M.O.H.	3	4	... ..	2 1	4	11 2	2	4 ...	...	1	2	6 6	48
19. { „ Earth or dry closets provided	7	...	12 6	47 36	8	... ..	...	34 2	...	...	21	18 ...	191
20. { „ Water supply provided, wells sunk	7	33	6 6	22 11	36	6 ...	...	2 3	5	15	46	71 21	290
21. { „ Cow-houses, Dairies, &c. Registered	10	2	... ..	... 2	8	34 16	...	... ..	...	18	3	... 1	94
22. { „ „ „ inspected	22	12	25 27	19 17	8	26 12	...	13 5	6	...	57	13 11	273
23. { „ Piggeries	8	24	... ..	... ..	...	... ..	...	... ..	...	17	...	... ..	49
24. { „ Slaughter-houses	7	6	9 7	1 3	4	4 6	...	5 3	3	...	7	2 4	71
25. { „ Bake-houses	7	20	19 20	22 8	7	16 ...	...	14 5	9	16	1	4 3	171
26. { „ Canal Boats	1	15	... ..	... 13	...	... 13	...	... 4	...	...	...	... 3	49
27. Houses reported under “Housing of Working Classes Act” Sect. 30 ... ..	...	...	... ..	9 8	...	4 ...	...	... ..	...	...	35	3 14	73

